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VOL. XXIII NO. 123 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

BRITISH CABINET TO RESIGN?

No Open Door For Kathiawar Ports

VIRAMGAUM CORDON TO CONTINUE

Agreement Between India Govt. And Maritime States

(From Our Special Correspondent).
SIMLA, May 23.

While the Authorities here still deny that an agreement between them and the Kathiawar States has been reached, the Report from Rajkot giving the terms of the Agreement may be taken to be broadly correct.

A Hitch

The fact of the matter is that the signing of the Agreement requires further technicalities to be gone into and in the case of some Maritime States, a hitch has been caused by the fact that the ruler concerned has not seen eye to eye with the political authorities, but may accept any settlement which the Paramount Power declares to be final.

States' Attitude

In fact in one or two instances, negotiations have been broken off and the political authorities have been asked to decide the matter as they like. However the Majority of the Kathiawar States concerned have realized the need for the agreement and will accept the settlement offered, limiting their income to a certain figure.

FINAL AGREEMENT

Whatever agreement is reached it would be incorporated in the instrument of accession, when such is executed. It may, therefore, be presumed that once the agreement is signed it will not be reopened on the occasion of any State joining the Federation.

NO OPEN DOOR TO IMPORTS

Serious allegations have been made in the past, especially by the Bombay interests, against the indirect inducement offered to the importers in some of the States thereby affecting the port returns and trade channels of Bombay. The Government of India is expected to make sure that any repetition of such practices in future will be duly penalized in the interest of British Indian Ports and importing Houses in Bombay and elsewhere.

VIRAMGAUM CORDON TO-DAY

So far as British Indian customs revenues go, these will be amply safeguarded by the continuance of the Viramgaum Cordon so that the Customs Duty on scheduled basis is charged on goods which pass on to British India through the Kathiawar Ports.

It may be emphasised in this connection that the political authorities are looking at the problem from the point of view of the future Federation and need for safeguarding its revenues against any unfair inroads by the Maritime States.

STOP PRESS

INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE SITUATION

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 23.

Defence flavour has been imparted to to-day's meeting of visiting overseas' premiers with British ministers. In addition to the normal personnel of these conferences, the First Lord of Admiralty, Secretaries of State for War and Air, also three Chiefs of Staff attended.

The Communique stated that discussion on the international situation, particularly regarding Defence aspects was resumed.

WOMEN IN SERVICES

LONDON, May 23.

The report stage of the India Bill began this afternoon in the House of Commons when Sir Samuel Hoare who was again in charge of the Bill moved his amendment providing that sex should be no disqualification for certain offices. He explained that the amendment was designed to carry out the undertaking given in the Committee stage with reference to the eligibility of women for public services. The clause was agreed to after Irene Ward withdrew her amendment to provide that sex should not be disqualified for the professions.—Reuter.

KRUEGER BEHEADED

Sequel To Sale Of Military Secrets

(Special Cable).
BERLIN, May 23.

It is officially announced that Wilhelm Krueger of Duesseldorf in the demilitarised zone who was secretly sentenced to death by the People's Court on October 10 last for betrayal of military secrets was beheaded here to-day.

RAJEN BABU'S POONA PROGRAMME

Civic Address To Be Presented On June 5.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, May 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, is scheduled to visit Poona in his tour of Maharashtra on the 5th of June.

He will arrive in Poona on the morning of the 5th when he will be given a rousing reception at the station. At 7 a.m. Rajen Babu will address a public meeting on the Shanwarwada maidan where he will be presented with a purse. At 9 a.m. he will receive the civic address of the City Municipality.

Rajen Babu will then confer with local Congressmen and will leave Poona at 2 p.m. the same day.

Preparations are afoot for Rajen Babu's visit to this city of the Peshwas.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, is expected to reach Calicut in the last week of May in connection with the organisation of the Village Industries and Khadi work in Kerala.

Italo-Abyssinian Deadlock

Did Gandhiji get the best of the joke with Kumari Indira Nehru as they came out of the room in Mr. Jal Naoroji's house in which her invalid mother Shrimati Kamala Nehru was lying? Was it about Europe and her journey?

'Il Duce' Rejects Mediators' Report

GENEVA, May 23.

The Italo-Abyssinian situation has reached a complete deadlock Signor Mussolini having rejected the mediators' proposals.—Reuter.

NO RELEASE OF SARAT BOSE?

But Papers Are Being Examined By India And Bengal Govts.

SIMLA, May 23.

There is no definite indication here of the immediate release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose as stated by the Calcutta Press, but it would be true to say that his papers are being examined by the India and Bengal Governments.

This should be construed as an ordinary routine work entailing the periodical examination of the cases of State prisoners as provided under the Regulation III.—United Press.

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi To Preside

CALICUT, May 23.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will arrive at Calicut on May 28, to preside over the eighth Kerala Provincial Conference that evening.

Miss Maniben Kara, President-elect of the All Kerala Labour Conference, arrives on May 26.

It is learnt that Mr. Brelvi also will preside over the All-Kerala Hindi Conference to be held on May 29.—United Press.

"CONCILIATORY AND GENEROUS"

German Reception To Baldwin's Statement

(Special Cable).
BERLIN, May 23.

"Conciliatory and generous" is the description that Mr. Baldwin's reply to Herr Hitler's speech given the press. The "Nachtausgabe" says that it shows the new attitude of British leaders, but we are not so sanguine as to expect any radical change in British policy.

"MILAP" EDITOR SUMMONED

LAHORE, May 23.

At the High Court this morning Justices Addison and Din-mohd. issued a notice on Chaudhri Gourishankar Sagar, Editor Printer and Publisher of "Milap," one of the leading vernacular dailies of Lahore, to appear at the court on the 8th July to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of the High Court for an article headed "Dr. Satyapal" published in the issue of "Milap" on 30th March.

The Government Advocate alleged that the article pertained to Justice Currie's recent judgment in Satyapal's appeal case and that the article tended to bring the High Court into disrepute and contempt.—A. P.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 23.

The King has extended the Earl of Clarendon's term of office as Governor-General of South Africa.

RIFT IN TORY PARTY LUTE

Duchess Of Athol & Four Others Renounce Govt. Whip

BLOW TO NATIONAL UNITY

LONDON, May 23.

Five Conservative members of the House of Commons renounced the National Government whip because they feel "concerned over the various points in the Government's policy."

They are:
The DUCHESS OF ATHOL,
Lieut.-Commander ASBURY,
Sir JOSEPH NALL,
Mr. LINTON THORP, and
Lieut.-Col. TODD.

Mr. Baldwin, in reply, says the disaffection of even the smallest number at a time like the present strikes a blow at national unity which is more than ever essential.—Reuter's Special.

6 KILLED IN U. S. PLANE DISASTER

NEW YORK, May 23.

The United States warship "Pennsylvania", the flagship of the Mid-Pacific fleet manoeuvres reports that six fliers were killed on Tuesday when the Giant United States Navy seaplane developed a spin and dived in the ocean with terrific speed leaving only a few scraps wreckage on the surface.

At the time of the disaster the seaplane was circling round the disabled sister ship which was forced to descend on to the ocean in consequence of a leak.—Reuter.

Future Of Aden

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, who is staying in London, has suggested to the authorities in Whitehall an amendment to the Government of India Bill for safeguarding the commercial and industrial interests of Indian residents, and of India generally, in Aden, when under the Bill Aden ceases to be part of British India.—"London Times."

Baldwin For Premiership

LONDON, May 23.

Consequent on the recent advice of Mr. MacDonald's Doctor (Oculist) it is now virtually certain that Mr. Baldwin will take premiership within three weeks. As the change of the head of the Government involves resignation of the Cabinet, Mr. Baldwin will have a free hand to reconstruct and there is every indication that he will use it comprehensively.

Mr. MacDonald will remain probably Lord President of the Council and the reconstruction will be based on the strongest possible combination on the present national basis in view of the general election which is very likely to come off in autumn.—Reuter.

FROM PORTER TO DIRECTOR

Surprise Legacy Brings Fame To William Ewart As Pathologist

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 23.

Dr. William Ewart Gye, 32 years ago a railway porter, was to-day appointed Director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, one of the world's most outstanding pathological posts.

A surprise legacy enabled him to leave his humble occupation to undertake serious study. His subsequent discoveries in association with microscopist Barnard earned world-wide respect for him.

The permanent Delegate of Iran accredited to the League of Nations deposited with the Secretariat of the League on April 12th, 1935, the instrument of accession by His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran to the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an educational character, signed at Geneva on October 11th, 1933.

Andrews' Mission To Simla

PROBLEM OF INDIAN SETTLERS

India Government's Fight With Colonial Secretary

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, May. 23.

The silence of the Govt. of India over the question of Indians in Kenya and Zanzibar shows that matters are not taking to satisfactory turn.

So far as the Govt. of India are concerned, they have made as strong representation as they could, and Kunwar Jagdish Prasad is taking as keen interest in the matter, as did his predecessor, and is pressing hard the justice of the Indian case. It seems however that the Colonial Secretary, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister is not in a mood to be sympathetic.

The difficulty, of course, in such matters is that the Government of India have no sanction behind them to press forward the justice of their case, and their only chance of getting a favourable verdict is to influence public opinion in England and in the Colonies concerned.

LEADERS MUST VISIT

It is suggested in influential quarters that a great deal of good may come out of frequent visits to these colonies by prominent public men and women from India so that settlers in these Colonies may get a better appreciation of Indian socia life, culture and tradition.

The good effect created by Rt. Hon. Sastri, Mrs. Naidu, and Kunwar Rani Maharaj Singh is considered as ample proof of this and the authorities here expect such public associations as to take interest in this subject to promote visits to the Colonies by prominent Indians with a view to create better feelings for Indian residents.

ANDREWS IN SIMLA

Mr. C. F. Andrews has arrived here, and his presence will be used by the authorities to talk matters over with him and plan out the next step in this prolonged and bitter fight to get bare justice for Indian settlers in Kenya and Zanzibar.

The difficulty arises partly from the fact that certain legislative measures proposed in the colonies have their replica in India and on principle, it seems difficult to object to them. But real rub is that whereas in India they will be administered sympathetically, in the Colonies they would be used to squeeze out Indians.

ANDREWS MISSION AT SIMLA

Will Interview Govt On Kenya And Zanzibar Questions

SIMLA, May 23.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is staying at Simla for three weeks in order to complete the final revision of the manuscript of his new book on "The Moral Issue Between India and Britain" which will be published in England in late autumn and also in America. He has also been asked by the Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay to interview the Government of India concerning the threatened infringement of Indian land rights and trading facilities in Kenya and Zanzibar. He is likely to deliver a lecture on his recent visit to West Africa during his stay at Simla. He found in that country many deeply interesting parallels the religious thought of Hindus which had become part of the traditions of the African people.—A.P. Special.

RELIEF WORK IN N. CANARA

Ban On Karnatak Leaders To Last Indefinitely

(From A Correspondent).
DHARWAR, (By Mail).

The Bombay Government has passed orders extending the D.M.'s ban on the entry of Messrs R. R. Diwaker and D. P. Karmarkar into North Canara District indefinitely.

It may be recalled that the District Magistrate of North Canara passed orders last month on Messrs. R. R. Diwaker and D. P. Karmarkar under Sec. 4 of the Bombay Emergency (Special) Powers Act prohibiting them from entering the N. Canara District for one month.

This new order of the Bombay Government has already been served on Mr. Karmarkar, and it is expected that it will be served on Mr. Diwaker also during the course of the week.

TILL DECEMBER END.

The Bombay Emergency (Special) Powers Act automatically lapses by the end of this year. It may, therefore, be taken that the period of the order of the Bombay Government on Messrs Diwaker and Karmarkar will terminate by the end of ensuing December.

FLIGHT TO ENGLAND

Bombay Club 'Planes To Leave On June 1

KARACHI, May 23.

As foreshadowed by the late Lieutenant Binley, who led the Bombay Flying Club's instructional tour to England and back during June-October last year in an interview on his return here, it is understood that the Bombay Flying Club may undertake another flight.

According to private advices received here four machines with six aviators including ground engineer and flying instructor will take off from Juhu on June 1 and arrive at Dhrig Road the same evening. After spending the night at Dhrig Road they will proceed to England on Sunday morning.—A. P

NEW WORLD RECORD IN WOMEN'S SWIMMING

(Special Cable).
WINNIPEG, May 23.

In one mile Women's Swimming, free style, Phyllis Dewar, Dual Empire Games Champion, established world's record of 23 minutes 32 2|5 seconds.

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To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Cashier and Accountant in an Attorneys Office. Apply stating terms and qualifications. Box No. 4250, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A qualified lady doctor for Charitable Hospital Muzaffarnagar. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Mayaram Durgapershad, Muzaffarnagar. (4231).

Wanted candidates. Lucrative service and income. New profession. Uncrowded field. Demand is great. Residence free. Prospectus on two anna stamps. Royal Institute, Sadar, Delhi. (4215).

Wanted Graduates Strong in English, Sanskrit Mathematics and Persian for higher standards in a High School. Of the above one post is to be filled with a B.Com. Apply sharp with testimonials and full particulars regarding pay, mother-tongue and age, to the Chairman, Modasa Education Society, Modasa, (Dist. Ahmedabad.) 4227.

Wanted a competent, experienced and Expert Weaving-Master for a big local mill and who is highly technically qualified and well conversant with the manufacture of fine and fancy goods. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4234 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Overseas:—Competent Stenographers, Second Class Mechanical Engineers, Boilermaker, Chargemen, Mechanical Draughtsmen, Gin Fitters and Tracers. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4199).

Wanted two graduates one strong in English, Sanskrit and History and other in English, Persian and History. Both for Std. VI & VII. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. State age, experience and minimum pay. Apply to Box No. 1111, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Manager for Head Office pay Rs. 125. Cash Security Rs. 2,000, post permanent. Apply to: H. G. Hemley, General Manager, Indian Merchants Bank Ltd., Madras. (1108).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi, trains Non-matrics, Matrics, I.Sc.'s in Civil and Electrical Engineering, covering City and Guilds (London) Examinations, all Grades. Best results. Arrangements commended by Government officials. Prospectus free. (4178)

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rapid and Practical courses of Training for Responsible posts and employment in Commercial offices or in independent business. Success guaranteed. Help given for securing employment or joining some business. Classes begin from First June. Prospectus Free. Apply The Principal, Cieco Educational Service, Bombay No. 3. (4246).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents and Organisers in every District on decent salary, allowance and commission to represent the Asia Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., (issuing policies from Rs. 125/- to 500/-) bright prospects for capable worker. For terms etc., apply to Branch Secretary, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. (4243).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera[illegible]	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Secondhand Printing Machines, etc. For full particulars and Tender Forms apply to, Superintendent, Jodhpur Government Press, Jodhpur. (1094).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

SARVAJANIK LAW COLLEGE, SURAT

The COLLEGE will OPEN on 15th June. Both First and Second LL.B. students will be admitted. Hostel accommodation available Admissions will commence from 1st June. Prospectus and admission forms for College and Hostel will be sent on application.

C. M. GANDHI,
Principal.

16-5-1935. 1110

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 675 of 1935.

MANSUKHLAL BHAIDAS DALAL .... Plaintiff
versus
S. R. PALSULE .... Defendant.

To, S. R. PALSULE.
The Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the Order, dated 13th May, 1935. Warrant for Attachment before Judgment under O. 38, R. 5, Civil Procedure Code has been issued whereby Attachment before Judgment has been ordered to be levied on the Karachi Port-Trust Debentures belonging to you and pledged by you with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay or the sale proceeds thereof subject to the claim of the said Bank, the balance in your Current Account with the said Bank and 10 Deferred shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 14198, 584, 22206, 41738, 48363, 31892, 31890, 12220, 12259 and 31363 belonging to you and further you are called upon, on or before the 21st day of June, 1935, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 9,500 to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the said property or the value of the same or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the Decree in this suit or to appear and show cause why you should not furnish such security.

Dated this 15th day of May 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary, and Senior Master.

Messrs RANCHHODDAS & HAKIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys. (1117)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of GORDHANDAS KHETSEY also known as GODDHANDAS KHETSEY also spelt as GORDHANDAS KHETSI, late of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and Commission Agent, a widower ..... Deceased.

CHATURBHUJ VALLABHDAS of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Manordas Street, within the Fort of Bombay, a Merchant, Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 14th day of May, 1935.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. (1119)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 675 of 1935.

MANSUKHLAL BHAIDAS DALAL ..... Plaintiff.
versus
S. R. PALSULE ..... Defendant.

To,
S. R. PALSULE,
The Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you under O. 37 R. 2 Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 8,065-10-0 and Rs. 813-12-0 due to him by you in respect of transactions mentioned in the Plaint and interest on said two sums at the rate of 9 per cent per annum till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum And you are summoned to apply to the above Court within ten days for leave to appear and defend the suit and that in default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a Decree for the said sums of Rs. 8,065-10-0 and Rs. 813-12-0 and interest aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs.

Dated the 17th day of May, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. RANCHHODDAS AND HAKIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 1116.

A SON-IN-LAW ON ONE YEAR'S PROBATION !—

Here's a novel idea and you must see how it works out in that funniest farce in Bombay to-day:

PREMIER FILMS':—

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

FELL IN SEA WHILE PRAYING

Jury's Suggestion As To Cause Of Parsi Youth's Death At Colaba

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The adjourned inquest on Cawasji Gustadji Davar (19 years), a student of the J. J. High School at Hornby Road, whose body was washed on to the rocks of Back Bay Reclamation on May 15 last, was held to-day by the City Coroner.

The Jury could not return a verdict as the body "was in an advanced state of decomposition." "The actual cause of death", the Jury added in a rider", cannot be ascertained but we think that while the deceased was saying his prayers on the sea wall he accidentally lost his balance and was drowned in the sea."

The boy had left his house on May 13 in the evening saying he was going out for a visit to a cinema. Thereafter he was not seen.

On May 15th night, a body was seen on the rocks of the Back Bay and was later identified as that of the deceased.

Constable Yeshwant Bahoo of the Colaba Police, stated that while he was taking his rounds along Church Gate on the day, he noticed a dead body. A prayer book was found by its side. He informed his officers.

Charge Against Convict In Thana Prison

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 22.

The story of how a convict, lodged in the district prison, deliberately inflicted wounds on his person (right hand) with a view to disable himself from hard labour, was told by the Jailor in the court of Mr. K. V. Raje, City Magistrate of Thana, to-day, when the case in which Lalji Hari Bhagwan is charged under the Prisoners' Act, came up for hearing.

The accused, was admitted in the Jail at Thana on March 6 last. On March 18 he was given "chakki." He was alleged to have incapacitated himself on March 26 by applying "Kunj" in his eyes, as a result of which they were swollen. Consequently he was detained in hospital till April 3. When again he was given "chakki" on April 21, that night he was alleged to have self-inflicted wounds on his right hand. On April 24 he was discharged from the hospital. He was therefore prosecuted under the Prisoners' Act for disabling himself from labour.

Three witnesses, including the Jailor and Overseer, were examined to-day.

The hearing was adjourned to May 25 for recording medical evidence.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.
Daily at 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS 3rd WEEK
SHALINI'S Picture Celestial

"USHA"

The Immortal Sweet Love-Story from "Mahabharat"
Directed by BABURAO PAINTER
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Daily at 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
6th DEMAND Week!
PRABHAT'S Musical Super
'CHANDRASENA'
चंद्रसेना
Artistic Dances! Sweet-est Songs!!
A Golden Legend from 'Ramayan'

Went From One Village To Another In Father's Company

Advocate's Daughter Explains Statements In Her Diary In "Enticement" Case

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Some of the entries made by her in her diary were explained by Mrs. Ranganayaki, the daughter of a Madras Advocate at the resumed hearing of the "alleged enticement" case today before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Mrs. Ranganayaki said that she had been to Bangalore, before going in company of the accused in 1933. She had an amount of Rs. 75 with her.

Q:—How did you get the money?—by collecting the moneys that I got now and then by way of presents.

Court:—Who paid your expenses at Bangalore?—The accused.

Q:—What was the amount paid?—I do not know.

To another question witness replied that she went to the residence of the accused wherefrom they motored to Bangalore.

Q:—You know motor driving?—Just a little.

Court:—Who drove the car from Madras to Bangalore?—Accused drove it.

Continuing, the witness said that after coming back from Bangalore, in company with her father, she stayed for sometime at Mambalam, a suburb of Madras, in the house of a brother of her. Accused came there once.

From Mambalam, witness was taken to village Polamattur, by the complainant and his wife.

Court:— Did you not protest—Yes.

Court:—Why?—Because I did not want to go to a village.

Court:—You wanted to be in a city?—Yes.

Counsel:—Did the accused or his servants came there?—No.

To Another Village.

From there she was taken to another village, Attur. Everytime they went to one village from another, her father accompanied.

Q:—You said you replied to some of the letters of your husband?—No. I simply wrote to him some letters.

When?—Before I met the accused.

Shown the pocket diary tendered as an exhibit in the court, she said it belonged to her.

Q:—What did you mean by writing therein "Avoid all people."—all those who speak ill of me including my brother.

Her Father And Brother.

Q:—Whom do you refer to when you say in another entry "Do not confide in anyone?"—My father and my brother.

Q:—"Don't have a craze for.....", what does this mean?—For worldly pleasures.

Q:—"Don't take pleasure in anything, for....." what did you mean by that?—I meant "for there is no pleasure in anything worldly"

"She wanted to turn an ascetic, then, perhaps" remarked the Advocate for complainant.

Witness said that she wrote all these statements in the diary after her first visit to Bangalore along with the accused.

When her box was opened by her father at about 3 p.m. one day, witness stated, there were some letters, jewellery and an amount of Rs. 25.

Court:—Who gave the key to your father?—I did not give it. He wrenched it from my hand.

Q:—Who gave you that amount—Accused.

Q:—Why did he give you—Simply.

Q:—Did you meet him?—Yes.

Q:—Where? At my sister's house in Kipauk, in Madras.

Q:—Who gave you that jewellery—Accused.

Court:—What do they consist of?—A pair of bangles.

Witness added that a photograph of the accused was also found in her trunk.

Q:—What has happened to that?—My father tore it and burnt it.

Further hearing was adjourned to May 28.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant and Mr. H. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar appeared for the defence.

ENTICED WIFE FROM HUSBAND

Culprit Who Admits Adultery Gets Three Months' R. I.

Jagoo alias Lakhma Hasha who was alleged to have enticed away on Feb. 17 one Padmabai from the custody of her husband and later committed adultery with her, was sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Girgaum Court.

Two other accused, Narayan Vithu, and Zaya, are at large.

The prosecution stated that the three accused went to the house of the complainant, Posha Malhari, on February 17 last at Rajbunder. One of the accused asked him about his business and suggested their journey to Bombay where with the help of a "Vaid," the business could be made more prosperous. They insisted on the complainant bringing his wife down to Bombay.

The next day all of them (the three accused and the complainant and his wife) started for Bombay. On the evening of the day of their arrival, all visited a cinema. While the first accused was buying tickets, Narayan, the second accused, took the husband out of the cinema. The third accused also accompanied him.

Padmubai grew anxious as her husband did not return but Jagoo (first accused) told her he would take her to her husband and abducted her.

He, it was stated, took her to various places for over a fortnight and during this time committed adultery with her.

At Danda, they were apprehended by the complainant. Jagoo was later taken into custody by the Lamington Road police.

The facts, the magistrate held, were substantially proved.

The first accused in some places had stated that the woman was his wife and in some other that she was his sister-in-law. The woman, however, did not object to this. Even though the wife is a willing party, the magistrate observed consent of the husband is necessary and when that consent is not given, the offence of adultery is committed. The complainant did not give such consent and admitted having committed adultery. Under section 497, I.P.C. he found him guilty and sentenced him to 3 months' R. I.

The accused, pleaded for the charge under section 498, that he had taken the woman but to restore her to her husband. The magistrate did not believe this as if this was his intention, he could have taken her to her original place Rajbunder. Here also he found him guilty and sentenced him to three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 20, in default to further one week's R. I.

The sentences were to run concurrently.

The magistrate took while sentencing, under consideration the fact that the accused was an undertrial prisoner for about three months.

HIT SON WITH BRICK

Father's Alleged Crime Ends Son's Life

LAHORE, May 22

A murder of a son at the hands of his father is reported from Mari, a village about 20 miles away from Lahore.

The deceased, Deva Singh was a 30 year old son of a Sikh, who had married for a second time. It was alleged that the deceased's father paid more attention to the sons of his new wife.

On the day of assault there was some altercation between the father and the deceased and the former was so much enraged that he struck the deceased with a brick on the forehead. The deceased was profusely bleeding and was brought in an unconscious state last evening to Mayo Hospital, where he expired to-day.—United Press.

KIDNAPPED GIRL'S ORNAMENTS

Accused Arrested On Charge Of Disposing Them Of

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Vithobha Sakharam arrested on a charge of disposing of the ornaments of a Satara girl alleged to have been kidnapped by Shanker and Vishnu and brought to Bombay, was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Thursday.

The name of the girl is Bismillabai and when the two accused in the case brought her to Bombay, Sakharam was alleged to have disposed of her ornaments kept with the two other accused.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody for a period of 13 days, pending further police inquiries.

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Four-Anna Taxis For Bombay

Fleet Of 100 Baby Fords To Be Placed On Streets

The "Bombay Chronicle" learns that it is now practically settled that a fleet of 4 anna taxis will shortly be placed on the City's streets.

It is understood that a strong financial syndicate is at the back of the enterprise and that an order has been placed with the Ford Company for an initial supply of 100 cars.

There will be of the 8 Horse Power Baby Ford model with four doors.

TWO PASSENGERS ONLY.

The cars will be re-adapted for the seating of three persons only including the driver. There will be one seat only in the front to accommodate the latter and two seats for the accommodation of passengers at the rear.

The tariff will be four annas for the first mile and I anna for every subsequent quarter of a mile. There will be no extras and no luggage can be taken. The waiting charge will be at the rate of 1 anna for four minutes.

It is of interest to note that the Ford Yellow-Top Taxis are running at 4 annas a mile in Rangoon and Singapore with gratifying success. In the latter place the fleet which numbers over 60 cars covers an average of 170,000 miles a month.

Recently the organisation has extended its activities to Penang and Ipol and it will not be long before Malacca and Kuala Lampur are included.

Four-anna taxis are also running in other cities in India—notably in Lucknow and Madras. In the former palce, especially they have been an outstanding success.

Six-Anna Tariff

It is understood that the City Police authorities are also considering the lowering of the tariff for the larger taxi-cars to 6 annas per mile, though the Taxi-Owners' Association contend that the operative cost of a 5-seater or 6-seater taxi prohibits the reduction of the tariff.

This does not fit in, however, with the fact that most drivers in Bombay, now-a-days, are always ready to make a contract to run at 6 annas or even 4 annas a mile.

As has been the case in other cities where Baby taxis are running, special stands may have to be provided to accommodate these light taxis.

MONSOON DAYS WILL SOON BE HERE

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POONA AGENTS:—The Poona Cloth Stores—Budhwar Peth.

7-YEAR OLD BOY ARRESTED IN SATTA RAID

Must Have Been There By Accident Remarks Magistrate

BOMBAY, Thursday.

When the DeLisle Road police applied for the extension of bail period of three people charged with gambling, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day, he made a significant remark with regard to the arrest of a boy aged seven or eight in the course of the raid.

The Magistrate also remarked that he did not think it would serve any useful purpose to put him before the Court on a charge of gambling.

The names of the accused are: (1) Kashiram Laxman, (2) Dhondu Mahadeo and (3) Ganpat Sahadoo, a boy aged seven or eight.

All the accused were arrested on May 22 and released on bail.

"Poor little thing" remarked the Magistrate, looking at the third accused in the case, "he must have been there by accident."

The investigating officer, however, said that the arrest of the boy might enable him to make more inquiries in the case, although he added the boy would not put up before the Magistrate.

Extension of bail was granted by the Magistrate to the two other accused in the case.

Harijan Father Accused Of Attempted Infanticide Of Newly-Born Babe

From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 23.

The story of how a Harijan father buried alive his newly-born daughter on grounds of poverty in spite of the remonstrations of the mother of the unfortunate child was told before Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge, of Thana, and a Jury at the trial which began to-day of Manchhu Bhikari (50) on a charge of having attempted infanticide in the morning of March 6 last at Shirgaon village in the Umbergaon Peta.

The accused was committed to sessions by Mr. H. P. Bhatt, first class magistrate of Dahanu.

The prosecution story is that on March 6 last at about noon the police patil of Shirgaon was informed by one Somla that a "buried" child was heard crying in the cemetery of Harijans.

CHILD ALIVE.

On removing the clods of mud the police patil found that the child, whose umbilical cord was not cut, was alive. Near the pit he noticed a basket and a piece of cloth.

The child was wrapped with the cloth and brought to the village in the basket.

According to the "dai" Hakri, a child was born, to the accused's wife Devli.

After cutting the umbilical cord, the child was handed over to Devli.

The accused's wife stated that her husband did not like the child as he had no means of livelihood. He took away the child in a basket. He buried the child with the help of a crow bar but luckily it remained alive.

In the committing Magistrate's Court 12 witnesses were examined.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. D. J. Raje appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. L. Gokhale for the defence.

STABBED WOMAN AT MIDNIGHT

Youth Goes To Jail For Attempted Robbery With Violence

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Holding that the accused was guilty of the charge of attempted robbery with violence, Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court sentenced Mimin Mehomed, a Muslim youth to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on Wednesday.

The man, who admitted a previous conviction, was directed to report himself to the police for a period of three years after completing his sentence.

The accused, it was stated, attacked an aged Christian woman, in a desolate compound in a lane off the Girgaum Back Road, at dead of night, and stabbed her twice with a penknife.

The offence was committed on the night of April 21 last. Early that night Mrs. S. D'Souza (55) went to sleep on a cot in the compound of a building in Khambatta Lane. Towards midnight she was roused from her sleep by the accused, who inflicted a wound on her left shoulder with a penknife which he was brandishing.

REFUSED TO GIVE KEYS

Mrs. D'Souza questioned him as to who he was and what he wanted, and the accused replied that he wanted her keys. Mrs. D'Souza declined to hand over her keys which were lying under her pillow. The accused then stabbed her in the left elbow with the penknife.

Mrs. D'Souza shouted for help and her daughter, a girl 18 to 20 years old, rushed out of the room in which she had been sleeping and going behind the accused disarmed him by snatching the knife from his hand. People also rushed up and helped in securing the accused. A large crowd was attracted by the cries and some of the people in the crowd assaulted the accused. The police were summoned and the accused was taken into custody.

The accused had practically no defence to offer.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY JUBILEE FUND

The total collections for the Silver Jubilee Fund in the Bombay Presidency to-date amount to Rs. 12,77,397, the total from Bombay City being Rs. 4,40,779.

The Fund closes on May 31.

BOY LURED BY ROBBERS?

Taken By Two Men To Andheri And Deprived Of Gold Ear-rings

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dattaram Harischandra and Hari Sukhu have been arrested by the Bhoiwada Police on charges of kidnapping a boy aged 10 and robbery.

It is stated that about four days ago Dattaram Harischandra met the ten year old boy at Bhoiwada and lured him to Andheri with promises of getting him new clothes for wear. That night he was made to sleep at Andheri with Hari Sakhu and the next morning the boy was taken to Amreli, where he was left to find his way home.

Both the suspects are stated to have done their work of removing the gold ear-rings that he was wearing.

The boy with the help of some people at Amreli managed to reach home and complaint was lodged with Bhoiwada police. On Wednesday when the boy was taking a police constable to show the place where he had met Dattaram, he pointed out a man as Dattaram who had lured him.

The constable arrested the man and later went to Dattaram's room where Hari was arrested. It was found that the gold ear-rings had been pledged with a Marwari. Entries were found in the Marwari's books but the ear-rings had already been melted.

Further enquiries are in progress.

FLAT BURGLED IN OWNER'S ABSENCE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The flat of Mr. Jehangir H. Oomrigar, residing at Patel Agiary Lane, off Balaram Street, was burgled and ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 670 were stolen.

Mr. Oomrigar left with his daughter on May 20 for Udwada. When he returned to Bombay on Wednesday, he found the flat broken open and the valuables removed. He then lodged a complaint with the Lamington Road Police.

Parsharam Raoji has been arrested in this connection as he was stated to have been loitering in the locality for the last five days.

He had, it is stated known of the victim's departure to Udwada.

He was produced on Thursday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, who ordered him to the remand in custody till May 31.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

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INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

GAMBLING DEN RAID SEQUEL

Twelve Persons Convicted And One Jailed

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On their own plea of guilty Gamanlal Jagmohandas and Tulsidas Hemraj were convicted and sentenced by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each and in addition, the second accused Hemraj, who admitted one previous conviction, was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution was the sequel to the raid carried out by the Palton Road Police on the gaming house, situated on the ground floor of No. 103 Cowasji Patel Street, on May 10 at 9-45 p.m.

The Police found Gamanlal Jagmohandas, the alleged owner of the room, and Tulsidas Hemraj assisting in conducting the business of accepting bets on American figures.

There were also eleven other persons found in the room.

TEN OTHERS CONVICTED.

The police in their evidence stated that a bogus punter was sent to the place and a bet laid by him was accepted by the accused. The room was raided and about Rs. 100 in cash, sutta slips and instruments of gaming were found in the premises.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate ordered the first accused to pay Rs. 150 in default 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate convicted 10 out of the 11 persons found in the room and ordered them to pay Rs. 6 each.

The Vizagapatam District Fruit Growers' Association which was formed recently, with its headquarters at Vizianagram has decided to organise a fruits exhibition.

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LEGISLATURES UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

Electoral Roles Prepared In Madras

MADRAS, May 22.

The preliminary electoral rolls for the Provincial Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly under the new constitution for the city of Madras have been prepared by the Revenue Staff of the Corporation of Madras.

The total number of voters for the Provincial Legislature (Upper Chamber) in all the four constituencies—General, Muslim, European and Indian Christian—including the scheduled castes which are 74 in number, are 2,129.

The Legislative Assembly will have two more constituencies, namely, Anglo-Indian and Landholders. In these constituencies, voters have been included in the list on literary qualification also. They number in all 103996.—United Press.

200,000 Contestants In A Tournament!

World Bridge Olympic Has Many Unique Features

Many thousands of eager hands around the world reach for tricks in a most unique contest, known as the World Bridge Olympic, which has been staged for the last four years.

Sixty-two countries represented by nearly 200,000 contract-bridge players are said to have participated this year. This number of contestants probably surpasses by many thousands that of any other sporting event, writes Walter Malowan in "The Literary Digest."

This mammoth bridge competition more closely resembles rubber bridge than duplicate play in championship tournaments. The exaggerated importance of extra tricks or contracts in the higher ranking suit is eliminated. The prizes go to those players who have reached the greatest number of sound contracts, and have played the hands to the limit. Whether or not they make these contracts is not the point.

For instance, there was a hand in which a contract of four spades was supposed to be reached, but, because of unfavourable distribution, could not be made. Therefore, the pairs stopping at three spades were charged a demerit, while those set at four spades received full credit.

NO TRICK HANDS.

The same sixteen hands were played everywhere, from Cape Town to Newfoundland, from New York to New Zealand. They included bidding and playing situations which might occur during any ordinary rubber. The Olympic has taught many a player how to save thousands of points. There are no trick hands.

The Committee, responsible for selecting and testing the hands is composed of leading experts, a problem composer, and a few practical rubber-bridge players from outstanding clubs.

Four players in each country, as well as in every State of the Union and every Province of Canada, receive trophies, two going to the winning North-South pair, and two to the East-West winners. The winners over all—two best pairs of this world contest—receive the custody for one year of two platinum trophies valued at dols. 10,000. Special valuable trophies become their permanent possession.

Interest in this competition continues to grow. Games were held this year in Teheran, Persia, and Baghdad, Irak, for the first time. Steamships, sailing the high seas, obtain the necessary material before sailing and provide their passengers with the chance to compete. This year games were held on the 'Aquitania, Homeric, Franconia, Reliance,' and other liners.

SENSE OF SECURITY.

The appealing feature of the Olympic is that sense of security felt by the players. They know they are pitting their skill against prepared pars, and are entirely on their own. The human equation of opponents does not enter the contest.

They must win on their merits. Any un-intended assistance from the adversaries will not help their score in any way—nor will the reverse affect it.

The scoring of Olympic hands is done on an original basis. The Committee is interested not in the total points accumulated, nor in match-points. Primarily, the final result counts, but every pair must answer, on the score-sheet, a series of questions, covering each hand. These are:

1 Final contract, and by whom?
2 Doubled, and by whom ?
3 Redoubled, and by whom?
4 Opening lead?
5 First lead by declarer's side?
6 First defence-bid, or double, and by whom?
7 How many tricks made by declarer?
8 How many tricks was he set?

The answers to these questions are used to determine the winners. The members of the Committee, of course, predetermine the final contracts; decide whether the opponents should double or not, and what the final outcome of the hand should be with perfect play.

BIDDING AND PLAYING.

On many hands the first lead or play by the declarer is considered by the judges before giving credit to any pair for that particular hand. A bad bid, even if successful, is a total loss. Should a player contract for a slam, and make it through faulty defence, when a simple game-contract is the correct objective, the hand is charged against both sides.

When all the score-sheets have been checked, the pairs having bid and played correctly the largest number of hands are declared the winners. Ties are broken by considering the general quality of bidding and play as indicated by answers to the questionnaire. Only three pairs in the last three years have scored 100 per cent. by turning in the correct answer for each and every hand.

Thus, it is immaterial whether one plays against strong or weak competition. No interference can influence the score of a pair that does the right thing at the right time. The hands preclude this possibility.

The task of selecting them is by no means easy. They must be foolproof, and the final contract must not depend upon any particular playing-system; it must be accessible to all. Hundreds of hands are submitted and rejected before the choice narrows down to about twenty-five.

Then the real weeding-process begins, and sixteen hands are selected tentatively. Once the work has progressed to this point, every effort is made to seek flaws.

Hands holding an option between two different contracts are rejected. At least, that is the theory But, in 1934, the Committee became so interested in a clever defence-play against a three no-trump contract, it entirely overlooked a five-diamond contract against any defence.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON

OOTACAMUND, May, 22.

The improvement of tea prices in Ceylon provided an impetus for considerable recruitment of Indian labour to that country last year, and the figures so far available show that as many as 1,41,000 went out, the highest figures since the peak year of 1927.—United Press.

A party of twenty women teachers and University students left for Europe on Thursday on an educational tour, organised on behalf of the International Study Service by Mrs. S. K. Datta (in centre with hat) of Lahore. They will visit important educational and social institutions in Europe and also attend the International Students' Conference which meets in Holland in July. They will be returning to India in August.

BOXING SLUMP IN AMERICA

Gene Tunney Attributes It To Absence Of Good Pugilists

TOKIO, (By Mail).

Gene Tunney, former world heavy-weight boxing champion, and Mrs. Tunney, came to Tokyo from Kansai recently on the way home from a round-the-world pleasure trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Tunney were guests at the luncheon given by American Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew and Mrs. Grew at their residence.

In an interview at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Tunney stated that he has made no promise to act as referee for any boxing bout to be staged in Tokyo while here.

As to the reason why boxing has lost strong public support in the United States, Tunney stated that this is due to the slump into which the sport has fallen. However, the main reason for the dullness prevailing in boxing circles is the fact that there are not enough good fighters to stir public enthusiasm, he said.

When asked whether he might go back to the ring again, he said: "I'll never go back, as I'm too old, being 37 this year."

When the reporter said, "Mr. Tunney, you look like a man of only 31 or 32," he replied with a broad smile, "Thank you for your compliment!"

In conclusion, Tunney stated that he would be back in Japan again to enjoy the beautiful sights here after two years, possibly in the spring of 1937.

MISHAP TO TRIMURTI

Universal Arts League Wants Information

The Hon. Secretary of the Universal Arts Circle writes:—

The Universal Arts League under the presidentship of Countess Vera Crasi requests the Director-General of Archaeology to inform as to the exact nature and extent of the damage reported to have occurred to the Trimurti at the world-renowned rock cut cave temple at Elephantt.

It requests the Director-General to assure the public and students of Indian art and culture throughout the world that prompt attention is being paid to safeguard against the present damage as well as those likely to occur in the future.

It views with grave apprehension the report which states that many monuments of ancient Indian art are threatened with similar mishaps, and it would therefore request the Director-General of Archaeology to inform the public as to what exactly are the monuments of ancient Indian art that are so threatened.

The Universal Arts League calls upon all institutions, and particularly the Gujerati, Mahratti and Hindi Literary institutions and institutes to see that the monuments of ancient Indian art are preserved intact for the guidance and inspiration of creative artists and students of culture of this ancient land.

The Universal Arts League has long felt the injustice of the Department which has not yet been able to show the Mahen jo daro antiquities in the Prince of Wales Museum.

Western India has preference and the title to possess these antiquities, as they have been in its territory.

The Universal Arts League notices with regret that cultural institutions of the Presidency have made no effort against this glaring injustice.

Mr. Rameshwar Dayal Mathur, who has been selected by the All-India Hockey Federation to coach the Hockey Team of Hungary at their invitation, sailed by Italian Boat on Thursday.

GOVT. GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

R. I. N. Captain Appointed Justice Of Peace

The following civil appointments, grants of leave and transfers are announced in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette:—

The appointment of Mr. G. Velthorst as Honorary Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Ahmed Zaki Beg al Khayyat as Consul General for Iraq at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Khan Bahadur Zamanshah Mahbubshah Hashimi, has been appointed a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the selection grade in the Bombay Presidency, to the Indian Police, with effect from the 10th October 1934, and the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Zamanshah Mahbubshah Hashimi to be Superintendent of Police from that date.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following officers as Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judges with effect from the 17th April 1935:—

Mr. Muhammad Ismail Balabhoy Shaikh, Mr. Naranlal Manilal Patel, Mr. Charles P. Fernandez, Mr. S. S. Tallur.

The undermentioned officiating Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judges, to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judges on probation with effect from the 17th April 1935:—

1. Mr. Bhalchandra Dattatraya Nadkarni, 2. Mr. Joseph Richard Nazareth, 3. Mr. Mahomedali Karamali Nathani, 4. Mr. Chhotubhai Gampatlal Bhatt, 5 Mr Dhondiram Sakharam Lupane, 6. Mr. Lakshminarayan Purushottamdas Dave, 7. Mr. Mohiyuddinahmed Hashamsahib Kazi, 8. Mr. Vishwanath Damodar Jeste, 9. Mr. Tularam Pandurang Ghogale, 10. Mr. Madhusudan Shivram Parulkar, 11. Mr. Mohanlal Dayalji Manek, 12. Mr. Keshavlal Mallikarjun Bhatt, 13. Mr. Abdul Rehman Abdul Razak Badshah, 14. Mr. Balkrishna Ganesh Murdeshwar, 15. Mr. Vasant Ramchandra Paralkar, 16. Mr. Mahableshwar Manjunath Nadkarni, 17. Mr. Anna Bhan Vagyani, 18. Mr. Stanislaus George Joseph D'Costa, 19. Mr. Pandurang Khanderao Kute, 20. M. Raghunath Atmaram Karandikar, 21. Mr. Nilkanth Chintaman Bhambure.

Mr. D. B. Katpitia, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, is invested with effect from the date he assumes charge as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Andheri, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 300 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Andheri.

Captain H. L. Davis, R.I.N., Principal Officer and Registrar of Shipping Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 11th May 1935.

Mr. D. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from 20th May 1935 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. M. G. Kulkarni, Veterinary Inspector, Northern Range, to act as Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department, vice Mr. D. G. Haji proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise, is granted leave on average pay for one month and twenty-six days with effect from 21st September 1935.

Mr. S. J. Mehta, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) is appointed Honorary Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a further period of three years with effect from the 7th August 1935.

Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind from the 1st June 1935 in the appointment released by Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., vice Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, LL.B., on leave.

HOUSE-BREAKERS CONVICTED

Magistrate On Importance Of Finger Prints Science In Tracing Criminals

Bombay, Thursday.

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho made some interesting remarks on the science of finger prints and the important part it plays in the detection of crime, in convicting two persons responsible for a series of 18 house-breaking cases in Bombay, on Wednesday at the Dadar Police Court.

The names of the accused are Gulam Hussain Haji Mahomed and Kazi Mahomed Abdul Rehman.

In view of the aggregate sentence of five years' and three months' jail passed on the accused in 17 previous cases, the Magistrate sentenced them to a day's simple imprisonment in this case.

"This concludes a series of 18 cases in which the accused were involved," the magistrate said in the course of the judgment. "They jointly or severally committed a series of house-breaking and theft crimes in Bombay under circumstances which rendered the tracing of the culprits difficult. The investigations carried out by the finger print expert, Bombay C.I.D., however, established a basis for investigations, namely, that the same person was concerned in all the thefts and it was left to the police to work on this hypothesis, and to arrest the culprits, which they ultimately succeeded in doing."

"The science of finger prints plays an important part in the investigation of crime, and the application or the extention of this method by the C.I.D., in Bombay, as shown by the cases I have just decided, is greatly to be welcomed."

The series of housebreaking cases were committed in the latter half of last year and in the early part of this year all over Bombay and particularly in the Hindu and Parsi colonies at Dadar.

Increased Sugar Output

But Pests Cause Damage To 60,000 Tons Yield During Year

SIMLA, May 22.

Though the latest estimates of sugar production of modern factories in India exceed the previous year's estimate by 130,000 tons it is said bad season and pests have been responsible for the loss of 60,000 tons. The sugar problem has been particularly affected in the United Provinces.

The Associated Press understand that the Sugar Committee which meets in Simla on July 1 and 2, will devote special attention to this subject with a view to investigate the causes for the fall in the quality of sugar cane in U. P. during the current season.

CAUSES OF DAMAGE.

Various reasons have been assigned which partly relate to seasonal causes and partly to destruction by pests it is said that the distribution of the Monsoon was unfavourable and cultivators irrigated cane at the end of the season which affected its luxuriant growth. Secondly, damage by frost in January greatly reduced the purity of the juice over a large area in U. P. It is also learnt that cane in the Western parts of U. P. and the Punjab was attacked by Pyrilla," a sucking insect, which by damaging cane leaves reduced its sugar producing capacity.

Then there was a good deal of damage done by the borer insect in U. P. Experts also ascribe additional reasons, firstly that the new improved variety of canes from Coimbatore which has been sown for several years over 50 per cent of the area in U. P. requires better cultivation and manuring, which it did not get, and that reduced the sugar content. On the other hand, it is said by some experts that even if the quantity is reduced the quality remains unaffected.

GOVT. PLEAD PAUCITY OF FUNDS.

The question arises as to what steps does the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research contemplate to meet the situation. As early as 1933 the Sugar Committee dealt with the question of sugar cane pests and scheme drawn uf by entomologists from all provinces, was considered and approved but it has not been possible for the Government for want of funds to put the scheme into effect. Sugar interests are, however, pressing hard on Government and the Agricultural Council Province to find funds for the scheme. Though the entire scheme would cost roughly four lakhs the major portion will be spent by the provincial Governments on the schemes already prepared for the purpose.

THIS YEAR'S SEASON.

As regards the production of sugar during the current season, the latest estimates put the figure for modern factory produced sugar at 580,000 tons as against 450,000 tons in the previous year. Bad season and pests have been responsible for the loss of 60,000 tons. The number of sugar factories which have worked this season was 138 compared with 115 during the previous year.

FOREIGN IMPORT.

The import of foreign sugar for the year ending March, 1935 amounted to 220,000 tons as compared with 260,000 tons in the previous year, thus registering a gradual decline, year by year. It will be interesting to mention that even though the figures regarding the production of our "Khandsari" are guess work, they indicate that by far the largest quantity of sugar consumed in the country is gur which accounts for 3,250,000 tons against "Khandsari" sugar 275,000 tons and factory made sugar 580,000 tons.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES.

The provincial percentage of factory made sugar is as follows: U.P. 51. B. and O. 33. Bombay 4, Madras 8, Burma 2 Bengal and the Punjab 1 each. As regards factories, these are distributed provincially as follows: U.P. 65. B. and O. 35, Bombay 6, Madras 10, Burma 3, Bengal 5, Punjab 7 and Indian States 7.—A. P. Special.

SEPTIC TANK CESS LEVY

Another Case Against Bandra Municipality Filed

(From A Correspondent)

BANDRA, May 23.

That the septic tank cess levy is involving the Bandra Municipality into any amount of litigation is evidenced from another suit that is proposed to be filed by Mr. N. P. Wandrekar of Khar. His letter will be considered at the meeting of the Board on Saturday next.

It may be recalled that when the proposal of the levy of the cess was mooted, a protest was raised by landholders who denounced the cess as iniquitous and unjust. They contended that by the laying of septic tanks, the municipality had been saved conservancy establishment charges and they had literally sunk a large sum in the septic tanks.

The Municipality, however, argued that the services of their staff would be needed for periodical cleaning, and there was no iniquity in the tax as it was being distributed among a class which could bear the burden.

CIVIL COURT FOR BANDRA?

Another matter that will be discussed by the Board will be the request to Government for the re-establishment of a Civil Court at Bandra to meet the convenience of the people of Bandra and Santa Cruz.

In commemoration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, the Standing Committee have, on a petition from the Depressed Class Municipal Staff, recommended that corrugated sheets costing about Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for the repairs to the sheds of such staff.

TALEGAON STATION ARMED ROBBERY

No Arrest But Police Possess Clue To Stolen Currency Notes

The Police have not yet arrested anybody in connection with the daring robbery that occurred at the Talegaon Station on Sunday morning, when three leather bags containing Rs. 666 were stolen by an armed man. It is stated however that the police have a clue for tracing the culprits as all the currency notes that have been removed have been stamped "Talegaon" on the back.

DERBY POSITION IN TERRIBLE MUDDLE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 22.

The Derby position is in a terrible muddle. Not only is the question of Bobsleigh's fitness doubtful, but it is also impossible to give any indication of the probable runners. It is even doubtful whether the Aga Khan runs his Hairan or Theft both or either.

There are at present 60 and odd horses still left in, and until the acceptances on May 29, nobody knows who will and will not accept.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

(WHY SWELTER IN THE CITY WHEN IT IS COOL & REFRESHING IN THE HARBOUR.)

Saturday, 25th May 1935 xx Round Elephanta 4-00 to 7-30 p.m.
Sunday, 26th May 1935 xx Pirwari or Ulwa 3-30 to 8-30 p.m.
Sunday, 26th May 1935 x Round "Dufferin" 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Fare per person x Rs. 0-12-0. xx Rs. 1-8-0.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF RATES

MUSIC: DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.
(1115)

OLD DIVIDEND-PAYING SHARES.

COTTON MILL SHARES, DHAKESWARI & MOHINI. BEST IN THE MARKET. PAID HIGHEST DIVIDEND AT 10 PER CENT.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 6 1991.
Muslim: Safar 20, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 20, 1304.
Sun Rise 6h. 2m.
Sunset 6h. 9m.
High Tide: 3-49, 16-40.
Low Tide: 9-40, 23-19.
Empire Day.
Public Meeting of Hindus at Majestic Mansion, Sandhurst Road, 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

S. S. Maloja with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL: "After Office Hours." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Ghar Jamai.' Daily 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "The Mighty Barnum." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK: "Dard-e-Ulfat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE: "Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Broken Melody." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "After The Earthquake." Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "Tarzan and His Mate", Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Amrit Manthan." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Night Life of the Gods." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Phantom Light." Time as usual.

SRI NIGAMANTHA MAHA DESIKAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of this Sabha, the Monthly Thirunakshatram of Sri Nigamantha Maha Desikan will be celebrated in the Sabha premises at Visrani Bhuvan Outhouse, Matunga, G.I.P. to-day (Friday) between 8 to 9 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.—Marathi Reords).
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. (Broacast). Light music.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. The "Request" Hour. A programme of gramophone records compiled from listenrs' requests.
7-0 p.m. Light Music. By Sonibai Mulgaokar.
8-0 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay.
9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. Empire Relay.
10-0 p.m. Dance Music. Ken Mac and his Band.

Empire Broadcasting

p. m.
7-30 Big Ben The Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-15 Talk: "Freedom".
8-35 A Violin Recital by Esme Haynes.
9-00 The Canadian Radio Feature. The Coo-Coo-Noodle Club Programme. Presented by Bill Campbell and William MacLurg, featuring Bill and Swifty: Pumpernoozle, their Horse; Insomnia, the Stable Boy, with a supporting cast and orchestra.
9-45 Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra.
10-0 The News and an Empire Day Address by Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe, O.M. G.C.B. G.C.V.O., followed by Announcements.
10-30 Close down.

E. WARD C. C.

The meeting of the Managing Council of the "E" Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office.

SOUTH BOUND:—Ordinary correspondence 7-15 a.m. Friday and Monday.
Monday. Registered correspondence 5 p.m. Thursday, 3 p.m. Saturday.

SILVER JUBILEE FUND.

The total collections for the Silver Jubilee Fund in the Bombay Presidency to-date amount to Rs. 12,77,397, the total from Bombay City being Rs. 4,40,779. The Fund closes on May 31.

B. P. T. INDIAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

A congratulatory dinner will be held on Wednesday (29th inst.) at the Radio Club at 8 p.m. in honour of Mr. J. F. Pereira and Dr. F. D. Bana.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Mayebashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

"PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN."

Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria Editor the "Cherag" Navsari will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Privileges of Women."

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar, of Kumbakonam will perform the fourth Ramayana Series on 'Chitra Kuta Gamanam' at 8-30 p.m., to-day (Friday) in the Samaj premises.

NORTH BOUND:—Ordinary correspondence 8-30 p.m. Monday and Friday, Registered correspondence 5 p.m. Monday and Friday.

Air Mails for the Bombay City received in connection with the Southbound service which will arrive in Bombay by rail from Poona at 6 a.m. on Saturdays and Tuesdays will be delivered on the very day of their receipt in Bombay by the first morning delivery, whereas those received in connection with Northbound Service will be delivered as stated below:—1 Bombay G.P.O 6 p.m. Tuesday and Saturday; 2 T. S. Os in Bombay 1st delivery on Wednesday and Sunday.

LATE MR. THOMAS FERREIRA.

A condolence meeting was held on Sunday last at the Dr. Antonio Da Silva's High School Hall by members of the Bombay East Indian Association, in memory of the late Mr. Thomas Ferreira, Solicitor.

Mr. J. F. Pereira, Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, presiding over the meeting said, that "The Community has suffered an irreparable loss by the untimely death of the late Mr. Ferreira."

A condolence resolution was unanimously, passed.

FINGER-PRINT SCIENCE

City Magistrate On Its Value In Crime Detection

"Investigation throughout has been very thorough and painstaking and deserves to be warmly commended," remarked Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Wednesday evening, in disposing of the culminating case of a series of theft cases.

The accused in the case was Gulam Hussein Haji Mohommed arrested on February 1, with his companion Mohommed Abdul Rehman for house-breaking and thefts in Boiwadi and Princess Street localities in general, and Hindu Colony at Dadar, in particular.

The accused were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D.

The accused in the final case was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

The Magistrate incidentally mentioned the value of the science of finger-prints which played an important part in the investigations of crime in the world today, and the application or the extension of this method to the detection of crime by the Bombay C.I.D. was greatly welcomed.

The culprits in the case were alleged to have made a big haul in all the 18 cases worth about Rs. 15,000.

His Worship in disposing of the final case praised the work of investigations conducted by the Finger-Print Expert and the investigating officers of the Bombay C.I.D. He complimented the Finger-Print Expert for having established one basis for investigations, namely that the same person was concerned in all the thefts as it was left to the police to successfully work out that hypothesis and arrest the culprits.

MAHATMA & HINDI PRACHAR WORKERS

A Suggestion About Script

Mahatma Gandhi received the workers of the Hindi Prachar Sabha at 2 p.m. on Wednesday at Mani Bhuvan.

He was pleased to find that as many as 200 students were learning Hindi in the classes held by the Sabha in different parts of the city, and that the work was helped by a number of Honorary workers.

He enquired about the course of studies, and suggested that until they were able to stand on their own legs it would be better to follow the present method of taking help from the Madras Sabha.

There was discussion about the script as well. He said that learning the Urdu script for others was optional, while the Prachar Sabha should try to spread Devanagiri.

Novel Auction Sale In Bombay

ENTERPRISE OF PARKSON ENGINEERING CO.

The Parkson Engineering Co. held an auction sale of new Textile Reconditioned machinery on Tuesday afternoon on their premises, in Apollo Street. Mr. Thomas Parkinson, M.Inst., A.M.I.E., Consulting Engineer of the Company, was the auctioneer. Never before in India has a Textile Consulting Engineer auction-sold like this. Also it must be noted that never in India, actual prices of machinery were given at the side of lot numbers for a buyers' guidance at a sale.

The sale has an amusing and refreshing side too. The Company has introduced the novel feature in auctioneering as they provided free refreshments and cigarettes for those who cared to partake of them.

Mr. Parkinson is a well-known salesman, known all over India in this capacity and had been responsible for sales worth rupees half a million during three years.

Tuesday's sales were very lively and many a costly thing went cheap in the auction.

SETH BHAIDAS NANALAL DEAD

A local correspondent writes under, Thursday's date:—"The death removed yesterday from Bombay City, Seth Bhaidas Nanalal of Messrs. Bhaidas, Mawji and Co., cotton merchants. He was very influential in the cotton market, and owing to his vast experience, was appointed a director of the East India Cotton Association. He was also the Chairman of the Mukadam Association till his death. He took leading part in having a high school for Andheri and contributed a handsome sum for its start.

By temperament he was very frank, free and charitable. He was of 54 years of age and leaves behind a widow, one son, five daughters and a wide circle of friends."

"Mass Impersonations" At Pooling Booth

More Light On Alleged Irregularities In Mandvi Ward Elections

In the afternoon there were mass impersonations at the polling booth. Out of every ten voters who came to vot at that time, six to seven complained that their votes had been used up. I was disgusted with the impersonations that were going on there. and I determined that so long as the present form of conducting elections to the Municipal Corporation continued, I would not in future stand as a candidate. Thus said Mr. M. Mehta, an advocate of the Bombay High Court and an unsuccessful candidate in the recent Municipal elections from the Mandvi Ward. in the course of his examination before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, on Thursday, at the resumed hearing of the election-petition case filed by Kanji Udeshi.

GRAVE IRREGULARITIES.

The petitioner, in his petition prayed that the recent election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the Mandvi Ward be set aside in view of the grave irregularities and corruptions, such as impersonation, intimidation. etc. alleged to have been practised at the election. Mr. Mehta also gave a description of the general nature of irregularities generally prevailing at the elections.

Questioned by Mr. Clubwalla, counsel for the Municipal Commissioner, witness said that he did not personally know any of the persons, who offered to impersonate voters if he were prepared to pay them, but added that he might be able to recognise them by sight.

Witness also stated that he declined the offer made to him.

The next witness to give evidence was Mr. B. N. Meisheri, another of the unsuccessful candidates from the same ward. He stated that he was a journalist by profession as well as a social worker. He deposed that in the election now under dispute, some of his workers, other than those provided with badges, had come inside the polling enclosure and when witness asked them how they were able to come in, they had stated that nobody prevented them from doing so and that other unauthorised workers had also walked in.

"DUMMY" VOTERS.

Many of the voters were in reality "dummies," witness continued. The agents guided them to the ballot-clerks and helped to obtain the ballot-cards and later escorted them as far as the entrance to the ballot-compartment.

Court: Did the ballot-clerks ask for the name and address of the voter before issuing the card?—The addresses of the voters were not asked when there was a rush.

Court: Where was the necessity for the agents to escort the voters to the entrance of the ballot compartment?— Because sometimes votes were snatched away by other agents by using physical force.

Witness cited one such instance of the use of physical force which he said was told to him by Miss Maniben Kara in the course of a conversation.

Kamaruddin Cassum, a fourteen-year-old boy, who was given protection by the court for what he did on the election day, was the next witness to step into the witness box.

IMPERSONATED 27 VOTERS.

Working under an authorised agent of one of the candidates, the boy said, he had altogether impersonated twenty-seven voters on the election day. He remembered only three names out of the twenty-seven he had impersonated and they were: Dawood, Ladha Rahimtoolla and Chaganbhai Mehta. At one time he was caught in the act, but, on account of his tender age and the intervention of some people he was let go. He was promised Rs. 4 for each impersonation. But he was paid in all Rs. 54 and that too, four days after the election. Kamaruddin further pointed out that there were other boys like him practising the same thing.

Further hearing was adjourned till May 27.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN SEPT.

The sixteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will open at Geneva on Monday, September 9, at 10-30 a.m.

The agenda includes the report of the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly election of 3 non-permanent members of the Council, election of a successor at the Permanent Court of International Justice in place of the late Mr. Adatci, consideration of the work of the technical organisations of the League and the budget of the League of Nations for the 15th financial period (1936).—A.P.

CHANGES IN AIR MAIL SERVICE

With effect from Friday the 31st May 1935 the air mail service between Karachi and Madras will, as a temporary measure, operate via Poona instead of via Bombay, according to time table mentioned by the Presidncy Postmaster.

In consequence of the change the latest hours of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G. P. O. in connection with the above mentioned services will be as follows:

DETENU DAY IN SUBURBS.

Pursuant to the resolution of the A.I.C.C. the Detenu Day was observed throughout the suburbs on the 19th May 1935.

House to house collections were made in all the suburbs. The fund is still open and all those who have not paid their contribution, are requested to send the same to the secretary of the local Congress Committee, or direct to the Secretary of the Suburban District Congress Committee, Chhavni Bldg. Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle.

INDIAN INSURANCE COS. ASSOCIATION.

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association held on Thursday at Bombay the following office bearers for the year 1935 were elected:—

Mr. W. Millard (New India), President.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer (Jupiter), Secretary.

Messrs J. C. Setalvad, (Vulcan) Vijaysingh Govindjee (Indian Globe), A. Smith, (British India) B. K. Setalvad (Universal), M. R. A. Baig, (Eastern Federal) Committee Members.

BURGLARS SENT TO JAIL

Keshav Ranga and Chintaman Powar (both aged 19), were found guilty of thefts and house-breaking by night, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Thursday, and sentenced to 18 months' and 8 months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

The thefts took place in the several mill areas, during December and March, and the accused were concerned in a series of thefts.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 30
do. on Saturdays	8 35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENRAL.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER. H.M.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

B. B. & C. I. Local Service

It had been mentioned in these columns before that running only single sections of local trains in the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines during the afternoons causes a great deal of inconvenience to the passengers. It is the experience of several suburban residents that it is very difficult even to get standing space in these trains. As a matter of fact even the double sections that are run are very crowded except in early morning and late at night. Besides, it had been mentioned that, excepting for a single fast train which stops at Dadar while coming to Churchgate, there are no arrangements made for running fast trains from Dadar to Grant Road. Many of the patrons of the B.B.& C.I. local trains live at Dadar and it is but fair that some arrangement is made by the authorities concerned so that either the fast trains from Andheri or Bandra stop at Dadar or at least three fast trains are run from Dadar to Churchgate.

An Extension Of Tram-lines

By June 15, the tram-lines from Dadar will be extended to Matunga. Already the work of lay-out and over-head-wires is nearing the end. Hundreds of people are employed and the work goes apace—the heating and welding of iron, shovelling of gravel and ashphalting. It is hoped the work will be finished within a few days. But the inspection of lines by the Bombay Municipality and the Government, following the completion of the work, will take up some time. Anyway, the B.E.S.T.'s scheduled work shows that trams will run on the lines on June 15.

Raising Of Age Limit

At this time the raising of the age limit of 10 to 12 years by the B.E.S.T. shows welcome signs of a general desire to satisfy public demand. Hitherto children aged 10 used to be charged half the fare. But this was considered to be too low a limit and the incessant complaints of the public set the authorities concerned thinking and have resulted in a change for the better.

SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

Afghanistan Accedes To International Convention

By the accession registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations on April 10th, 1935, the Afghan Government has acceded to the International Convention for the suppression of Traffic in Women and Children signed at Geneva on September 30, 1921.—A.P.

Iran And International Film Circulation

The permanent delegate of Iran accredited to the League of Nations deposited with the Secretariat of the League on April 12, 1935, the instrument of accession by His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran to the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an educational character signed at Geneva on October 11, 1933.—A.P.

KING'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

SIMLA, May 23.

The King-Emperor has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on Munshi Khalliuddin Ghauri, Sub-Inspector, Rajputana (Criminal Investigation Department) Police, for displaying gallantry of the highest order in attacking without hesitation an armed revolutionary who was evidently determined to murder the Deputy Superintendent and this saved the life of his superior officer at the risk of his own, receiving very serious injury in doing so.—A.P.

"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE...."

Few women to-day can face their mirrors with confidence—and assure themselves—like the pretty maid of the old English nursery rhyme—"My Face is My Fortune."

Yet every woman acknowledges the power of beauty, she knows that the possession of a fair, velvet-smooth complexion excites masculine admiration and attention. Indeed, if a census could be taken in this country of feminine opinion upon the most prevalent beauty bane, women would unanimously bewail their complexions. Sallow sun-scorched skins with premature lines and wrinkles do not make for beauty—and the women who suffer from these afflictions have themselves to blame. In this trying climate Nature very often needs a helping hand in *removing* the dead cuticle. Insufficient exercise or wrong diet may hinder her in performing her duties and then the complexion suffers. If your natural beautiful complexion lies concealed beneath a swarthy shrivelled skin, then you can assist Nature by using a fragrant wax to remove this outer skin invisibly. Ask your chemist for Mercolized Wax—and smooth a thin film of this beauty magic over face and neck nightly. In a very short time you will observe a vast improvement in your complexion, for the wax absorbs the faded outer skin with all its blemishes—revealing the natural beauty that lies beneath. Give this treatment a brief ten-day trial, and you will be delighted with the improvement in your appearance.

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The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CLARK GABLE Constance BENNETT AFTER OFFICE HOURS
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1935

PHILIPPINES REVOLT

Over a fortnight ago a very violent and widespread revolt broke out in the Philippines Islands in connection with the new Constitution. It was reported to have been organised by Radicals called Sakdalistas who are opposed to the proposed Constitution. The rising was eventually put down after much bloodshed by American forces and hundreds of leaders were taken prisoner. It is all quiet and peaceful now but one is left with a strong feeling of curiosity as to why such a determined revolt, in which a large section of the people of the Philippines took part and died in their hundreds, should have occurred at all. America offered an Independent constitution which the Filipinos summarily rejected a few years ago. Thereafter the present Act was passed which while more liberal than its predecessor still retains the essential restrictions, namely, that Independence will be conceded to the Philippines after a period of ten years, when only will America surrender all rights of possession supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty over the Philippines. Criticism of the Act, known as the McDuffie-Tyding Law, is intelligible on the grounds that it does not concede immediate independence and that it involves acceptance in principle of a sovereign right on the part of America to determine when and how that independence is to be bestowed. But in view of the fact that a definite time limit has been set down by Law where was the provocation for such a sanguinary and widespread revolt? To understand, however, the point of view of the Sakdal Party and the psychology of the last rising it is necessary to pass in review the history of the American connection with the Philippines.

Historical Back Ground

America came to the Philippines during her war with Spain to secure the help of the Filipinos who practically controlled important parts of the archipelago after years of hardships and struggles. America promised them Independence: they accepted her word and helped to drive Spain out of the Philippines. But instead of fulfilling her promise America actually purchased the Philippines from Spain for twenty million dollars under the Treaty of Paris signed on December 10, 1898! And when, on discovering what was afoot, Filipinos sent a delegate to lodge their protest he was not even received either at Paris or at Washington. The disillusioned people revolted. There was much guerrilla warfare which compelled a repetition of the pro-America succeeded in pacifying the Philippines with the help of the newly founded Federal Party of the Filipinos. To restore confidence in the masses as to the promise of independence, the American Government enacted the "Jones Law" in July 1902. It was an act establishing a "temporary" Government in the Philippines and affirmed in the preamble thus:—

"Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States of America to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippines Islands and to recognise the independence of the same as soon as a stable government can be established therein"

Eighteen years later, President Wilson certified in 1920 that the Filipinos had fulfilled the condition set forth in the preamble. In his message to the Congress he stated:—

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of Congress (the Jones Law) and it is now our duty to keep our promise by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet."

In 1932,—12 years after President Wilson's message—Congress agreed to keep its promise, but after another 12 years! Even that decision of Congress was vetoed by President Hoover, but Congress overruled and the Bill was passed promising, on certain conditions, independence to the Philippines in 1945—25 years after Wilson's certificate that Filipinos were entitled to the fulfilment of the pledge given by America. The people of the Philippines rejected the offer which has now been made to them in a modified but essentially unchanged form.

Bitter Experience Of Promises

The Sakdalistas have rejected the latest promise also. They have had enough of promises. They want independence now and they want real independence. It is true that the majority of Government positions is held by Filipinos, but independence means the exercise of full and absolute control over their land, air and seas without any intervention from any foreign nation. To the Sakdalistas, a Government whoever be its nominal head, but under the control of the American High Commissioner, is American Government and nothing more. As regards the present Act they are irreconcilably opposed to it for a very simple and effective reason. The history of the association of the Philippines with America has has been so uniformly bitter that they frankly suspect America and the 'bona fides' of the recent Act.

Remedy Worse Than Disease

Later reactions in Europe to Herr Hitler's speech are naturally not so unqualified. In Paris newspapers have expressed views ranging from cautious optimism to outspoken disappointment and distrust. That was only to be expected in France. The noteworthy fact is that some papers do express "cautious optimism." In England the "Manchester Guardian" is dissatisfied because the Hitler proposals are not given in more specific terms. An almost identical suggestion has been made by Mr. Baldwin who has welcomed the speech in carefully moderate language. But the criticism is not serious and ought not to take away from the value of that speech. In fact Germany should be made to participate on the basis of its present proposals in negotiations which will involve not only their specific elucidation but also specific proposals to implement them. The same answer applies to the view that Herr Hitler was trying to win over Britain or Italy or that he is aiming at the isolation of Russia. Both views,—as a matter of fact the one is the corrollary of the other—may be correct. But the most effective method to counteract Herr Hitler's designs is not to repel him but to take him at his word and invite him to give practical proofs of his pacific declarations.

As regards Mr. Baldwin's speech, some portions of it may be unexceptionable. His caution is intelligible, for "no responsible statesman" commits his Government with a prompt response to important gestures. He believed, however, that there was some light in Herr Hitler's speech and that they must all catch hold of it. But the main purpose of his speech which was the defence of the new air estimates is open to grave objection. Mr. Baldwin realises the horrible nature of the disease—air armament. He has diagnosed it correctly, he also knows the correct method of warding it off and yet he advocates contradictory and dangerously wrong precautionary measures. To achieve air parity with Germany Britain, according to him and his Government, must build thousands of aeroplanes and build with feverish haste. At the same time he wants to "banish from the world the most fearful terror and prostitution of man's knowledge ever known" (war 'planes) and he particularly regards as important "Herr Hitler's remark that it was possible not only to fix but reduce the limit of parity by international agreement."

But surely the British Government's air programme and the energy and speed with which it is being enforced cannot pave the way to an international agreement. Psychologically it is the worst possible contribution to the likelihood of reduction of parity limit let alone the banishment from the world of "the most fearful terror." Moreover, once the aeroplanes are built and every Government has achieved equality on the basis of the contemplated high figure it would not be easy to reduce the level. The "Daily Herald" effectively exposes the weakness of the Government's position when it pointedly observes: "It is evident that the Western Powers are satisfied with equality, but the amazing deduction that Mr. Baldwin draws is that all must build helter-skelter to the level of the strongest. If parity at 1,500 'planes gives security, so will parity at 1,000 or 500. Why not ask the Powers to limit 'planes to 500?"

IN THE LAW COURTS

Exempted Properties

(By N. H. P.)

The policy and provisions of the law exempt from attachment, in execution of a decree inter alia:—

(a) allowances (being less than salary) of any public officer or of any servant of a railway company or local authority "while absent from duty"; and

(b) the salary or allowances equal to salary of any such public officer or servant as is referred to in cl. (a) "while on duty," to the extent of:

(1) the whole salary, where the salary does not exceed Rs. 40 per month;

(2) Rs. 40 per month, where the salary ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per month;

(3) One half of the salary in any other case.

(c) The wages of labourers and domestic servants.

Government is circulating a Bill, whereby in the place of these provisions, it is proposed to exempt from attachment, inter alia:—

(1) The wages of labourers and domestic servants, and salary if the amount of the salary does not exceed Rs. 100 per month (the whole);

(2) the salary of any public officer or of any servant of a railway company or local authority, (to the extent of the first Rs. 100 and one half of the remainder of such salary).

Provided that where an attachment under the foregoing clauses has been in force, whether continuously or intermittently for 24 months in execution of any decree or decrees, the attachable property shall totally cease to be attachable for a further period of 12 months.

(3) any allowance forming part of the emoluments of any public officer or of any servant of a railway company or local authority, declared non-attachable

(Continued on page 17.)

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE

Speaking at the Congress House Mahatma Gandhi characterised prayer as bringing triumph in the hour of weakness and brightening up life when the night was darkest. Even on the strictly material plane prayer, in its essence, has, psychologically, an intangible influence. It strengthens faith and faith, as the proverb has it, moves mountains. No wonder that Gandhiji is never disheartened, never disappointed. Indeed, his perpetual and never failing optimism is one of the secrets of his success. And it is infectious. It inspires the spirit of men and stimulates even as faith moves mountains.

It did so at the Congress House where he gave that message of hope and cheer: "The gates of Swaraj have always remained open and, with strength of will, we can enter the portals of freedom." It is true that the gates of Swaraj, apparently firmly closed, are in reality always open; for no power on earth can resist the peoples' determination to enter through them. And the people possess the desire to enter through them.

But desire is not the same thing as determination. There must be, as Gandhiji says, "strength of will" which the people have yet to develop. And herein lies the significance of his message. Almost his first pronouncement after his retirement from Congress and "politics", it is at once a heartening message and a challenge. It is a challenge from one who has proved his title to give it. And it is now for the people to take it up, to justify their love for freedom and to give practical expression to their resolve to achieve that "strength of will" of which Gandhiji spoke.

FRANCO-GERMAN ANTAGONISM

Furnishes Instructive Lessons To Students Of Psychology And Politics

By K. F. Nariman I.

The hectic manner in which militant affairs in Central Europe have been going round and round a vicious circle for the last several generations, furnishes remarkable and instructive lessons to students of politics and psychology. To a psychologist the Franco-German tangle dragging on for more than half a century, proves how unforgetful and unforgiving human nature is; that the low human passions for revenge and retaliation, once roused, particularly in the so-called Christian nations, will not be suppressed for generations, and all the artificial and superficial efforts for peace, by means of enforced pacts, treaties, Leagues and Conferences, are absolutely futile, so long as the inhuman and intolerant desire prevails in both the countries, each burning with a passionate urge to crush its foe.

The Ruling Passion

This state of Central European politics has been in existence for more than half a century, resulting in a most violent and brutal outburst, at stated intervals, after which compulsory and restrained peace prevails for some years, not because there is any real change in the attitude or policy, due to any change of heart or natural inclination, but because both the belligerent countries are terribly exhausted, and only want some breathing time to prepare for a more severe, more disastrous and devastating conflict. Thus the Franco-German situation has been for years in a continuous state of perpetual militant war-like preparations. This is the main guiding factor and issue in the modern career of these two great peoples and countries, all other considerations, are sacrificed to this main objective.

Remarkable Phenomenon

They furnish a typical example of so-called modern European Christian civilization and culture, showing how two progressive, advanced, scientific and apparently cultured nations that have lived for centuries in comparative peace, and enjoyed for generations neighbourly goodwill and amenities, should suddenly develop, since the middle of the last century bitter hostility against each other, and that neither should permit rest or repose within its boundaries, or peace on the whole Continent, till the desire to crush the ancestral foe has been satisfied.

It is a remarkable human phenomenon, more psychological than political, and it is difficult to understand and appraise it fully, unless one studies rather closely the history of the two countries for the last century or over. In view of the recent developments and re-appearance and regathering of war-clouds in these perpetually restless territories, it would be very interesting and instructive to recall some remarkable episodes in the 1870 Franco-German conflict that really sowed the fertile seeds for these never-ending and always recurring bitter hostilities between the two neighbourly nations.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

IL DUCE'S LATEST

Signor Mussolini is in a class by himself. While other statesmen are professing, at least ostensibly, keen anxiety for peace and limitation of arms, while even Herr Hitler is making offers in that behalf, Il Duce is rushing merrily along from one set of serious and elaborate war preparations to another. In his behaviour he has passed the stage of war-mongering. He is doing what is unprecedented in the history of war "preparations", Military Forces are mobilised on the eve of a war and the economic resources of a country are conscripted only when it is in the very thick of the final crisis of an actual war. Signor Mussolini has done both already although he is not at war. This is a peculiar method of discharging obligations as a prominent member of the League of Nations and a strikingly peculiar response to the League's willingness to allow itself, at long last, to be seized of the Italo-Abyssinian question. But, of course, the League will humbly pretend ignorance of Il Duce's activities. Incidentally we are interested to know how High Finance and Big Business in Italy react to what virtually amounts to nationalisation of property by a dictatorial decree.

"ANOTHER MANCHUKUO."

Simla seems to be greatly agitated over Russian penetration into Chinese Turkestan. It is possible, indeed quite likely that, owing to better transport facilities, Russians may undersell Indian traders. The hardships that the latter will have to face are evident. And we are grateful to Simla for the solicitude that it expresses for them although it is worth noting that India has suffered infinitely more through the "Ottawa deal" and yet Simla has not only remained indifferent but is actually proud of that unfair deal. It is evident that the genesis of this solicitude is capable of being interpreted in other ways also. In this connection, China is reported to be afraid lest Russian commercial penetration into and supremacy over Chinese Turkestan might lead to the establishment of another Manchukuo. The Chinese alarm is perfectly legitimate and is entitled to deep and genuine sympathy. But the irony of circumstances which obliges Japan to share China's anxieties in regard to the possible danger of another "Manchukuo" is distinctly amusing.

HAILEY'S HOMILY

It was a trite truism which Sir Malcolm Hailey uttered at the East India Association meeting, when he referred to self-respect as being the basis of the Indian political demand. And though he showed more perspicacity than Sir Stanley Reed in observing that "In view of the limitations and safeguards in the new Constitution, it was not to be expected that the India Bill would be welcomed, or even generally accepted by public opinion in India", one is afraid Sir Malcolm's peroration runs counter to his premises. We too agree, of course, for a different reason, with the ex-satrap in being highly impressed with the British Government's persistence in pushing forward the India Bill. The talk about England's sacrifices is nothing but pure cant, which nobody in India is going to take seriously. Mere apportionment of the blame for failure is going to carry us nowhere; if Government were sincere, they would long ago have honestly met Indian wishes, instead of, as Sir Malcolm says, 'insisting on giving India what they thought was best for her?

BAN ON TAIRSEE'S BILL

The Governor-General's ban on the introduction of Mr. Tairsee's Bill amending the Bombay Port Trust Act, in the Bombay Legislative Council is not only thoroughly unexpected but entirely unjustified. Mr. Tairsee, by his Bill, sought to secure the appointment of an Indian to the office of the chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. Indians have been all along deliberately excluded from this prize-post, and there was much agitation regarding this attitude of Government a few months back when the latest appointment was made. The Governor-General's action in disallowing discussion in the Bombay Council, on a subject on which Indian commercial opinion is seriously exercised, is highly resented by all sections of the public. It is gratifying to note that the Indian Merchants' Chamber do not propose to take this ban lying down, and that they have already appointed a sub-committee to draft a representation to Govrnment regarding the entire administration of the Bombay Port Trust. The matter must be pursued further till the existing anomalies and iniquities in the Port Trust affairs are finally removed.

JUBILEE CHADDARS

In pursuance of the Corporation resolution the Commissioner has decided to supply 10,3000 coloured cotton chaddars to municipal employees in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee. This was one of the items of expenditure to which, granted the principle of celebrating the Jubilee, there could be, and was, no objection. But the Commissioner is reported to have told the Standing Committee that for want of time quotations were not invited and the order was placed with a local merchant. The resolution was passed on March 28 and the Commissioner had more than a month to invite, receive and decide upon quotations. Why did he not do so? For, the suggestion that a month was not sufficient is hardly a compliment to the Commissioner's Jubilee enthusiasm which inspired him with such promptitude that, in regard to another item, he proceeded to spend money even before the formal completion of conditions required by the rules and regulations. It appears that the Standing Committee failed to take note of this omission as it ought to have done. This is regrettable. Incidenttally, we should like to know if the chaddars purchased by the Commissioner are Swadeshi or foreign.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Congress And States

Babu Rajendra Prasad is fundamentally sound when he says that the fight of the States' people has to be mainly fought by themselves. But if the attitude of the Congress leaders is not only not to help them in their fight, but positively to discourage them, the States' people are bound to express dissatisfaction with Congress policy. Besides as we have said even if we leave aside the interests of the States' people, in the interests of the British Indian people it must be decided at this stage what sort of Government the States must have before they can join the federation, and also how are the States going to be represented in the Federal Assembly. These questions are all important to the people of British India too and the Congress cannot shirk them by saying that all talks about States is false.—"The People" (Lahore).

Film Industry

The formation of an Association of the Calcutta Cinema exhibitors, under the name and style of "Bengal Exhibitors' Association." will be welcomed by the public, particularly in view of the objects for which it has been formed. One of its objects, we are told, is to carry on propaganda against the mischievous anti-Indian propaganda by foreign films. The exact way in which the Calcutta Exhibitors' Association propose to counteract the great mischief which is being done to India by films like "Bengalee" and "India Speaks" has not been disclosed but that there should be an Association in this country for counteracting anti-Indian propaganda is encouraging enough. The other objects of the Association relate more or less to the growth of film industry and as such are not without their interest for the public. Indian talents seem to be particularly suited for the development of film industry, and the public will rejoice if the Calcutta Exhibitors' Association will take steps to gradually replace foreign films by Indian products. It is the age of organisation and Trade Unionism which alone can help the Indian cinema exhibitors in effectively combating the factors which are prejudical to their interests.—"Advance".

Among the distinguished departures by the s.s. "Conte Rosso" yesterday was Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

There is, however, absolutely no truth in the suggestion that he has gone to Europe for treatment of a serious political breakdown.

* * * *

"The race for the Viceregal Stakes is now on", says Bori Bunder.

Our contemporary is clearly guilty of the shocking crime of "lese vice majeste". Suppose somebody is impudent enough to pursue the metaphorical suggestion further: jockeys, owners, weights, handicaps, betting and last but not the least, a sweepstake or so? Ooh!

* * * *

"Lord Lothian", declares our contemporary, "may very well be a non-starter since he is unmarried."

Sort of 'likely to be scratched owing to the lack of a jockey'?

* * * *

"A Belfast paper" (Bori Bunder still speaking from the old stand) "notes that so far as practical enthusiasm in aviation is concerned Lord Willingdon could have no more appropriate successor than Lord Londonderry."

And what more could possibly be needed as qualification for the Viceroyalty of India?

* * * *

The League Council, we understand, has decided to call a world conference on the traffic in drugs, next summer.

What is of greater urgency is an immediate conference for the abolition of the drugs to which world statesmen are, one and all addicted.

* * * *

"Sir N. N. Sircar gave an 'At Home' at 'Yarrows' in honour of Lord and Lady Brabourne"—Simla report.

Is it, by any chance, a misprint? What we mean is whether Sir Nripendra's home is called "Yarrows" or "Ye Arrows"

* * * *

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, who is in England now-a-days is reported to be "longing for some of Bombay's sunshine".

He may have the whole of it and welcome.

* * * *

"GENEVA, May 22.

Little progress towards the settlement of Italo-Abyssinian dispute can be recorded"—Reuter.

But isn't Signor Mussolini doing his best?

* * * *

Any way decisive progress had, in fact, been made in Geneva too. Because the same telegram suggests that Italy is not in a mood to show any "moderate spirit" in the face of—mark the words carefully please—"the defiant attitude" of Abyssinia.

Little progress? Why, all that remains now is to enter judgment in terms of the above decision. And, in good time it 'WILL' be done

* * * *

A correspondent complains that, at its last sitting, some members of the Standing Committee were sleeping.

The allegation is a hotch-potch of physical impossibilities, and any way the members concerned, ought, so suggests our Junior Colleague, to retort by accusing the correspondent of lying.

* * * *

"Congress exists for the people," says Kamaladevi.

And the people exists for—well, vide the India Bill.

* * * *

It is reported that the Punjab University has decided to open a public service class in order to provide training to candidates who propose to join Indian Civil or Finance Services.

It has probably done on the recommendation of Punjab's contribution to Finance Department—Sir Sikander Hayat Khan.

* * * *

How About Sore Throat?

A certain banker was being called upon by a delegation from a charitable institution. He instructed his secretary to make up some excuse for not seeing them.

"I'm sorry," she informed the delegate, "but Mr. Smith can't see you. He has a sprained back."

"Well," said the delegate, "go back and tell Mr. Smith that I didn't come here to wrestle with him, but to speak with him."

Labour Sustains Defeat In Commons Debate

Opposition To New Defence Estimates Lost By 340 Votes To 52

In the House of Commons debate on Britain's new defence estimates the Labour opposition was defeated by 340 votes to 52.

LONDON, May 22.

Lord Londonderry's speech in the House of Lords was of the same trend as that of Mr. Baldwin's in the House of Commons. He said that there were 2,700 fully trained pilots on the active list. A further 400 were in training. There was a reserve of 4200. It took 12 months to give a military pilot efficient preliminary training and further 18 months' service before he could be called fully competent as a military pilot. They had a great advantage in this direction over Germany.

As regards aircraft Britain had newer types already in an advanced stage which would be produced during the expansion of the Air Force. By 31st March 1937 the strength of the Home Air Force would be 7,500 firstline machines compared to the 580 at present 2,500 more pilots would be required besides 22,500 additional personnel.

Sir Philip Sassoon, winding up the debate for the defence in the House of Commons, said that government did not consider it in public interest to give the precise details of the additional air craft and engines to be ordered. Foreign countries, he said, did not give this information, and there were serious disadvantages in making it public, but their demands on industry would be heavy, there is every reason to believe that the manufacturers would rise to the occasion.

NEW CENTRES.

Dealing with the training of the personnel, said Sir Philip it was decided to create five new air force training centres, and proceed still further with a scheme whereby the civil aviation industry will be used for the training of pilots.

Sir Philip Sassoon said he proposed to create between 1935-36 71 new squadrons instead of 22. Under the existing proposals the cost would be formidable, and a substantial supplementary estimate would be necessary. He added that government now had in production a type of heavy bomber which they considered superior to any bomber owned by the foreign services. The situation in regard to other types was satisfactory.

Sir Philip Sassoon said: "We expect in the next few weeks the delivery of newer types of fighters which will show remarkable advance on the performance of any fighters used elsewhere" Governments steps are the only way of getting the limitation we so earnestly desire."

GOVT. POLICY CONFIRMED.

The House confirmed government's policy by rejecting the labour motion on it by 340 votes to 52.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

Comments on the new air programme generally assume normal party lines, while the papers mostly welcome Mr. Baldwin's cordial response to Herr. Hitler as improving the European situation.

The "Times" says that no passage in Baldwin's speech is more welcome than his plea for perfect frankness between Britain and Germany. The prospect of a war which was never more imminent has definitely receded as the result of British Government's declaration and Herr Hitler's speech.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the new programme will receive the almost universal assent of the British people.

The "Morning Post" says the realities superannuate the old programme, and the call for revision should be announced.

The "Daily Mail" comments that the programme is still inadequate. Britain will welcome the pledge that if it proves inadequate they would increase it.

The "Daily Herald" says it is evident the western powers are satisfied with the equality, but the amazing deduction that Mr. Baldwin draws is that all must build helter-skelter to the level of the strongest. If parity at 1,500 planes gives security so, will parity at 1,000 or 500. Why not ask the Powers to limit their planes to 500?—Reuter's Special.

CONDUCTOR DROPS DEAD

Tragedy Mars Royal Betrothal Festivities In Stockholm

(Special Cable.)

STOCKHOLM, May 22.

The royal betrothal festivities were marred by the death of the conductor M. Lizell, who while leading the Choral Society's concert in the evening which attended Princess Ingrid, her fiance, and 50 other Royalties, suddenly collapsed and died before the arrival of the court physician.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

Little Progress Made Towards Settlement

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, May 22.

Little progress towards the settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian Dispute can be recorded.

In the meanwhile the Abyssinian Government has sent another note to the League accusing Italy, of evading the settlement by an arbitration while busy despatching armaments and reinforcements.

It is felt that the publication of these somewhat truculent Notes and messages is hindering the task of the mediators as Italy is not in a mood to show moderate spirit in the face of the defiant Abyssinian attitude.

"MACON" OFFICERS EXONERATED

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Navy Department report on the "Macon" disaster states that the department is unable to determine, whether a gust of wind or structural defect caused the loss.

The Court of inquiry praises the conduct of the officers and his [illegible] of any blame.

SALES TAX BILL REJECTED

Serious Situation In Illinois Ends In Triumph For Hunger-Marchers

SPRINGFIELD, May 22

The hungermarchers encamped in the capital of Illinois have triumphed. Although the sales tax bills was rejected last night for the fifth time the position today grew so serious that legislature is acting quickly to break the relief crisis and passed the bills with 77 as the majority.

Governor Horner is expected to sign them immediately.

An earlier Cable stated:—

A serious situation has developed here 200,000 men, women and children in various parts of Illinois are facing starvation as the result of the closing down of relief depots.

Five hundred demonstrators marched on the State capital to demand that the depots should be reopened forthwith.

Troubles began when the State authorities refused to supply Illinois's contribution to the relief funds. Mr. Hopkins, the Federal Relief Administrator, ordered the depots to be closed.

A committee representing the demonstrators presented the State Legislature with a demand for the appregriation of the necessary funds. Governor Horner informed the committee that the only hope of getting funds was the passage of two Bills by the Legislature by which the sales tax would be increased from two to three cents, producing 3,000,000 dollars a month. The Republican minority has announced that it will oppose the increase of sales tax and will refuse to give the Bills the necessary two-thirds majority.

A Muslim teacher with his entire family, comprising his wife and four children, is reported to have been incinerated in a fire which gutted his and neighbouring huts at Garhi Khero in Jacobabad District. The cause of the fire is unknown.—A. P.

EIGHT PLAYERS DECLARED CHAMPIONS

British Amateur Golf Results

(Special Cable).

ST. ANNES, May 23.

The following eight players in order of draw remain Amateur in Championship; Eric Fiddian, the former English Champion; Dr. Tweddle, the former holder; T. A. Torrance, former Walker Cup Captain; Morton Dykes, West Gailes Club of Scotland; Lawson Little, the American holder; G. L. Q. Henriques, prominent Lancashire Golfer, Alex Walker of Delamere Forest; Cheshire and Robert Sweeny of Princes.

Outstanding fifth round winners; Fiddian beat John Burke, Irish Walker Cup Player, one up; H. L. Holden of Cheshire beat John de'Forest, former holder, 6 and 4; Henriques beat L. G. Gernett who went to Australia for the British team, 4 and 3; A. M. Goodwin, Manchester Stockbroker, beat Cyril Tolley, one up.

In the sixth round, Torrance beat Holden at the 19th hole and Walker beat Goodwin, 6 and 5.

POST-REBELLION CLEARING UP

River Boats At Basra Ply At Full Pressure

BAGADAD, May 23.

Clearing up following the rebellion is proceeding apace. British engineers are rapidly repairing the Bagadad-Basra Railway which the insurgents damaged. The first through-train is expected to-morrow. The telegraph and telephone line between Bagadad and Nasiriyeh is repaired. Reoccupation of police posts captured by rebels has begun.

Riverboats are working with full pressure to relieve the congestion at Port Bassa consequent on the interruption of communications—Reuter.

PATIALA ILL IN LONDON HOTEL

LONDON, May 23.

It is learned that the Maharaja of Patiala is ill in a London Hotel after a heart attack. His to-day's engagements have been cancelled.

Patiala's Foreign Minister interviewed by 'Reuter' said that His Highness is slightly indisposed and his doctors asked him to keep indoors yesterday and to-day but he is very much better to-day and after consultation in the morning, his doctors said that he will be all right to-morrow.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIR FORCE EXPANSION DRIVE

Record Recruiting Campaign Commences

LONDON, May 23.

Record air force recruiting campaign is starting as a result of the Government's air force decision. Altogether about 2,500 pilots, 20,000 skilled and unskilled workers are needed during the next two years of which about half are needed before April, 1936. The present strength of the airforce is 32,500 of which 2,700 are pilots.

Apart from recruiting, the expansion will entail the bringing of reservists back into the service and retaining the time-expired personnel. Ten new recruiting depots will be opened at various places in the country and 31 new aerodromes will be built.

It is understood that the programme will also inlcude some additional squadrons of flying boats and places for overseas reconnaissance.—Reuter's Special.

MOTHER SUPERIOR SENTENCED

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, May 22.

The mother Superior of the Cologne Convent was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and fined £10,000 by the Berlin Court for smuggling currencies out of the country.

This is the second case in a series of similar trials.

Bobsleigh Passed As "Sound"

LONDON, May 23.

Bobsleigh has given a good bout of trotting exercise in the home paddocks after which the trainer Leader stated he has passed the horse as sound.—Reuter's Special.

PURGE SIKHISM OF FALSE LEADERSHIP

Sikh Ladies Determined To Commence Fast Shortly

BOMBAY, May 22.

The Secretary, Khalsa Association, Bombay, wires to the "United Press":—

"Shrimati Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh of Bombay has been allowed by her companions to begin the historic fast next month with a view to unite the Sikhs and purge Sikhism of false leadership.

TO NANDED FOR BLESSINGS.

"Shrimati Amrit Kaur is going to the Hazur Sahib Gurudwar situated at Nanded in the Nizam Dominions next week to invoke the blessings of Guru Govind Singh who died there. This temple is one of the four biggest Sikh temples and highly revered.

"The Sikh papers are publishing leading articles on the fast to be undertaken by the ladies and appealing to leaders to come to a settlement. The "Akali," while appreciating the sentiments of the ladies and their proposed sacrifice for Sikhism warns the leaders that the world will not forgive them if any harm comes to any lady."—United Press.

SIKH LADIES' RESOLVE TO FAST

Sardar Sant Singh On Its Futility

LYALLPUR, May 21.

A statement has been issued by Sardar Sant Singh M.L.A., in the course of which it is stated

"For sometime the news has been appearing in the press that 40 Sikh ladies have resolved to fast till death if the faction elements in the Sikh community do not come to any understanding. Enquiries from responsible quarters did not confirm this news, but a statement of Bibi Amrit Kaur has now been published confirming this news and giving reasons for the grim resolve taken by them. I hasten therefore to send a note of warning to these ladies of the serious consequences to the country and the community, for whose betterment they mean to make this terrible sacrifice.

Will the remedy suggested prove efficacious? Bibi Amrit Kaur and her noble band of comrades in this cause should give dispassionate thought to the question before taking a step which may be difficult to retrace later on. I will venture to point out to Bibi Amrit Kaur and her selfless workers that some such remedies, when applied by the noblest of living souls—I mean Mahatma Gandhi—did not produce lasting results, though for the time being success was achieved in patching up the differences. Mahatmaji's Delhi fast to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity is an eye-opener. The Poona pact is another instance in point. The pact was brought about under the shadow of a fast to death. Yet the Poona Pact has caused greatest bitterness in Bengal, and has made the solution of the problem of the Communal Award more complicated and more difficult. These instances should be sufficient to caution us against steps towards bringing about unity by holding out threats of self immolation. This fast may bring about a patched peace, but it is sure to be followed by a terrible reaction more disastrous than the present differences.

Lastly, I will appeal to my noble sisters not to be led away by all the trash that appears in the press. There is no disunity worth caring for, in the community.—A. P.

STOREY BEATS SIMMONS

Waters Defeated In Fourth Round Of British Golf

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ST. ANNES, May 23.

In the fourth round of the British Amateur Golf Championship Eustace Storey, former Walker Cup Player, beat Simmons at the 19th hole. W. M. Robb of Moseley beat Waters, 5 and 3.

Waters interviewed by 'Reuter' after the match said "I didn't care whether I won or lost I announced my engagement to-day. I am proceeding to India shortly but am returning to England for wedding."

VICTORY FOR FRENCH TAILORS

Midinettes' Strike Achieves Objective

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, May 23.

The midinettes' strike is over as the employers have conceded practically all demands relating to wages and abolition of piece work.

WANTED INQUIRY INTO SIKAR FIRING

Rajasthan Jat Sabha President's Demand

AJMER, May 23.

"Only an independent enquiry, which is very essential can reveal the real facts" said Kunwar Rantan Singh, President of the Rajasthan Jat Sabha in course of an interview regarding the recent Shikar shooting tragedy.

NO QUESTION OF NO-RENT CAMPAIGN

Asked as to whether the Shikar Jats resorted to any no-rent campaign Mr. Singh said, "in view of the settlement arrived at on the 10th March last between the Jats and Shikar authorities, to the effect that greater remissions would be given to those who pay up their whole dues within three months, it was out of question to think of a no-rent campaign before that period expired. Neither any resolution was passed, nor any such opinion was expressed by any member at any meeting of the Jat Panchayat, but on the contrary the Jats wrote on the 19th of April last to the Vice-President of the Jaipur State, expressing their willingness to pay the land revenue and demand an impartial enquiry into the Khuri tragedy when 100 Jats were alleged to have been wounded as a result of lathi charge and firing, four of whom subsequently died.

KUDAN TRAGEDY

"Continuing Mr. Singh said the Jats never broke any condition of the settlement. Mr. Singh declined to make any statement regarding the Kudan tragedy till an enquiry on the spot was held, but he said that the number of casualties given in the official communique was very small. From information in his possession he knew that the death roll in one village alone had exceeded the total stated in the communique. Uptil now he had given the names of eleven persons who are said to have died in the Kudan tragedy. The communique stated that 1,000 Jats had attacked the police, but it is strange to learn that only 11 Jats among them were slightly injured.—United Press.

SMALL-POX HAVOC CONTINUES

67 Attacks And 41 Deaths In City Last Week

The Health returns of Bombay during the 20th week of 1935, i.e., the week ended 18th were as under:—

The total mortality 613 was 9 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 27.4 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 20th week of 1934 was 468 and death rate 21.0. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 485 and death rate 21.2.

Out of total deaths, 178 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 67 attacks (including 3 imported cases one from Thana one from Santa Cruz and one from Ahmedabad) and 41 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 3.

The number of live births registered during the week was 541 which compares favourably with that for the 20th week of 1934, viz., 527 and 492 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934).

HEATSTROKE FATALITIES

Several Deaths Reported From Villages Of Lucknow Dt.

LUCKNOW, May 23.

Lucknow claims to be the third hottest city in India.

Heatstroke has taken a heavy toll.

A number of deaths are reported from villages in the district and the city including the Cantonment, where Pte. M. C. Kaye, of a Company, of King's Own Scottish Borderers, died at the British Military Hospital.—A.P.

Maximum Temperature In Madras

MADRAS, May 23.

Two fatal cases of sun-stroke are reported to have occurred in the city during the past two days when the maximum temperature was recorded of 107.4 degrees.

Mr. G. W. Kyte, Assistant Transportation Superintendent of the M.S.M. Railway stationed at Bezwada was brought to Madras to-day and was admitted to the Railway Hospital.

Mr Kyte, it is stated, is suffering from the effect of heatstroke.—A.P.

Fate Of 50,000 Seamen Hangs In Balance

All Political Parties In India Must Unite To Give Fitting Reply, Says Ruiker

NAGPUR, May 23.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, president of the Trade Union Congress, in the course of a statement to the Press in connection with discrimination on racial grounds and exclusion of Indian seamen in British-owned ships, says:—

RACIAL DOMINATION.

"The attempt to discriminate Indians and exclude them on racial grounds from employment in British-owned ships is a serious question. There is not the least justification for the exclusion of Indians from such ships, as they have virtual monopoly of shipping to India. The attitude of the British Labour Party in supporting the exclusion of Indian seamen makes it perfectly party is free from the spirit of racial domination and imperialist insolence.

"The fate of 50,000 Indian seamen is to-day hanging in the balance and the question vitally affects the self-respect and dignity of India. Not only that the Trade Unionists have to take the challenge and give a fitting reply, to the Britishers, but all political parties in India have to join the Trade Unions in voicing their protest.

INJUSTICE TO INDIAN SEAMEN.

"I heartily support the efforts made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in this connection and assure him that the Trade Union Congress will try its level best to give a fitting reply to this greatest injustice done to the Indian seamen by the organising countrywide demonstrations. I hope that all Trade Unionists and political parties and Indian National Congress in particular, will co-operate with the Trade Union Congress in making this protest universal and effective.—United Press.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6).

by Government, and any subsistence grant, or allowance made to any such officer, or servant while under suspension.

The word "salary" is to mean the total monthly emoluments "excluding" any allowance declared exempt from attachment under (3) above.

It is proposed to give (retrospective) effect to these protective provisions in respect of suits filed after 1st February 1935.

It is stated in the Objects and Reasons that Government finds a serious state of indebtedness among certain classes of Government employees. The object in the Bill of giving to the Governor-General-in-Council power to exempt certain allowances from attachment, is to enable him to exempt certain compensatory allowances granted for specific purposes.

Judge's Privilege

The authorities are uniform that no action of defamation lies, against judges, for words written or spoken in the ordinary course of any proceeding before any court or tribunal recognised by law. In the interest of public policy, no inquiries will be permitted into the motives behind defamatory statements made by a judge during the course of a judicial proceeding. Nor does it matter that he knew his words to be irrelevant to the issue before him and wholly unwarranted by the evidence. The question of privilege in defamation cases is to be determined by the occasion rather than by the language used.

Thus the usual problem is whether the words complained of were spoken by the defendant as a judge during the course of a judicial proceeding over which he had jurisdiction, or whether they were said by him as a private citizen. Where the judge knows or ought to know, as a reasonably prudent man in his position, that he is without jurisdiction in the cause before him, he is held in America to be liable for defamation. To determine whether a judge ought to know that he has or has not jurisdiction, it is held that, where he has general jurisdiction over the subject matter involved, he is not liable for erroneously deciding that the facts of the case bring it within his jurisdiction. Although a judge who is "ab initio" without jurisdiction to try the cause is liable, a judge cannot be held responsible for merely exceeding his jurisdiction, provided he has jurisdiction of the person and the subject-matter before him. The duly acquired jurisdiction of a judge is not terminated so long as the proceeding may be said to continue. It would seem the privilege continues after the ordering of an adjournment until the judge has left the court room, or until a reasonable time for doing so has passed.

In an American case, after a heated argument in General Sessions Court as to the commitment of the plaintiff's client without bail during the remainder of the trial, the defendant as presiding judge adjourned the case until the following morning. As the defendant was descending from the bench and before he had proceeded more than ten feet in the courtroom, the defendant speaking to the plaintiff attorney said, "You're not a lawyer: you're a faker, you're a bluffer, you're an actor, don't strike me." The plaintiff sought to recover damages for the alleged defamatory remarks. On the defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint, because of a judge's absolute privilege for defamatory statements uttered during a judicial proceeding, the motion was granted.

Instructions For School Children.

It has been decided to set up two inter-departmental committees, one for England and Wales and one for Scotland, with the following terms of reference: "To consider and advise what steps can best be taken with a view to promoting road safety among school children and what forms of instruction in the matter are best adapted for children of different ages as a regular part of the school curriculum." The Committee includes some of the Chief Officers of Boards of Education, Ministry of Transport and the Home Office, and School Inspectors and Headmasters. In addition, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis has had a scheme worked out for selected officers of the traffic patrols to give brief lectures, which, subject to the approval and co-operation of the various education authorities concerned, could be given to all elementary schools in the Metropolitan Police District.

DETENU DAY IN CALCUTTA

Handsome Amount Realised From Door-to-Door Collections

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Calcutta observed the "Detenu Day" on May 19, by making door-to-door collections throughout the day. Lady Congress workers took a prominent part in this work, and are reported to have been successful in collecting a handsome amount.

In the evening a public meeting was held at the Albert Hall Mr. S. C. Mitra, presiding. Several prominent citizens including Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Messrs. J. C. Gupta, Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, M.L.A., Mrinal Kanti Bose, Dr. Ram Manoher Lohia, participated in the proceedings. Representatives of various labour organisations attended in large numbers to record their sympathy with the detenus, their relatives and dependants.

SLOW AND INSIDIOUS PROCESS.

Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta made a feeling speech drawing on her personal experiences derived from the incarceration of her husband, Deshpriya Jatindra Mohan, who expired while still under detention as a State prisoner. She claimed to know more than the interested apologists of the Government's policy of repression. She also drew a lurid picture about the slow and insidious process by which the health and spirit of the detenus are undermined by indefinite detention without trial.

She concluded by making a fervent appeal for funds for relieving the distress of the afflicted families.

The meeting concluded after a fairly good sum had been collected. U.P.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELS & CLOTHES

(From Our Correspondent).

DHRANGADHRA, May 22.

News is received here of the theft of a small iron box at Wadhwan on 20th instant, belonged to one Mr. Shantilal Maganlal of Dhrangadhra, and contined ornaments worth Rs. 800, clothes worth Rs. 200.

It is reported to have been stolen on the way from Wadhwan City to Wadhwan Camp, while the owner was returning from a marriage party. It contained gold bangles, a necklace, a locket, etc. There was no trace of the culprits till the time of wiring.

State Railways & Third Class Passengers

DIFFERENT BASES OF FARES ON G. I. P. & E. I

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed and popular paper we wish to draw the attention of the Government and the Members of the Assembly to the following matter of great public interest:—

That both the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway belong to the Government but we find a great deal of difference between their basis of fares. As for example, Howrah is at a distance of 616 miles from Lucknow and the railway fare charged by the East Indian Railway for this distance is Rs. 7/6/6, and Bombay from Lucknow is at a distance of 885 miles and the railway fare charged by the G.I.P. Railway is Rs. 14/7. The fare in the G.I.P. Railway is intolerably higher than that of the E.I. Railway shown in the above figures. Moreover the G.I.P. Railway does not give concessions which are available to the passengers in the E. I. Railway.

This fact was brought to the notice of the Railway Board by the Kasht Niwarak Samiti, Agra, but it resulted in nothing. The Deputy-Director of the Railway Board informs that each railway administration is authorised to fix within certain maxim and minima prescribed by the Railway Board, the basis of fares over its railway, having regard to local conditions obtaining on that railway. But it is strange to note that the Railway Board has not realized that the condition of the masses all over the country is very bad and is the same in every part of the country. Therefore, the fares of the railways all over the country should be fixed at the minimum basis.

We could have been satisfied with the answer of the Railway Board if the G.I.P. Railway had belonged to a foreign company, which existed for its own benefits and privileges but it is quite strange that G.I.P. Railway now being a Government line has not taken into consideration the poor and deplorable condition of the people. It is for the Government to see that the people on both the railways are treated on equal footing, with equal facilities Such partiality that on one Government line people are required to pay according to certain rates and on the other line the rates are quite different, is amazing—Yours, etc.,

RAM SWAROOP SHARMA,
Organising Secretary, The Kasht Niwarak Samiti, Agra.

"Hindustan Rubber Works"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The story of the alleged strike by the workers of the Hindustan Rubber Works (Bhavnagar) factory is fabrication. The gist of the matter is that only three instigators who were spreading discontent amongst the workers have been dismissed. Moreover, the production on 21st instant was the biggest inasmuch as the same has not attained before the said day.—Yours, etc.,

H. NASSUR,
For Hindustan Rubber Works.
Bombay, May 23.

"Terror Of Bombay"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph which appeared in your weekly, under the heading "Sarla Cinetone," we beg to say that we are the producer of the picture named "Terror of Bombay."—Yours, etc.,

SENTINAL CINETONE.

"Remember Thy Country In Thy Purchases"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your staff correspondent deserves to be congratulated in so fearlessly espousing the cause of the Swadeshi goods, particularly in regard to the waterproof industry in India.

Let me cite one glaring example of false economy when we purchase goods in India. I am able to speak with some authority, because I narrate my personal experience.

Last year, I purchased a Japanese overcoat for the price of Rs. 2. I thought I had made a good bargain, but only two showers of rain were enough to prove that my satisfaction was short-lived.

I next bought a Swadeshi overcoat from a shop in Bombay for Rs. 3, and I never had since any occasion to regret my purchase, and I was more than compensated for that extra rupee that I had to spent.

Another fact that will prove of interest to your readers is that some of these Swadeshi manufactures undertake to re-proof their overcoats free of charge if after two years of the purchase the old proofing loses its power of resistance. No foreign manufacturer would undertake to do this, I am sure.

Well has Mahatma Gandhi emphasised that Biblical injunction:

"Remember Thy Country in Thy Purchases."—Yours, etc.,

N. U.

Broadcasting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I pity the "Harassed one," who complains of the late-hours broadcasting and desires suggestions of your readers.

Unfortunately, my neighbours had almost a similar complaint about a gentleman, who snores the whole day and bangs the piano till the cock's crow, to the great annoyance of others. Many harassed ones fumed and grumbled but the hero was insensible and rejected all persuasions tinctured with acrimony. At last, mustering all courage, I approached the party in a friendly cheerful spirit, praised his musical tastes and with a sweet ingratiating nature, have cured him of late-hours noise.

I will suggest to my friend to exercise patience and tolerance to a certain degree and apply my infallible dose of courtesy. If this mild, harmless remedy does not prove much effective, I will gladly administer a stronger prescription.—Yours, etc.

L. C. DAVAR.
Osmania Palace Hotel,
Frere Rd.,
Bombay May 22.

INDIANS IN BURMA

Work Of Delegation Results In Modifications In India Bill

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Messrs. S. N. Haji and Mirsa M. Rafi, members of the Burma-Indian Delegation arrived to-day by the mail boat. The other members of the delegation, Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Mr. Soorma and Mr. Ramanathan are expected to return shortly. Interviewed Messrs. Haji and Rafi said:

The delegation received sympathetic and encouraging response from the Secretary of State and officials of the India Office as also from members of Parliament whom they saw in the course of their work. The Delegation received valuable assistance from Sir Malcolm Hailey who had been instructed by the Viceroy to render all help to the Delegation during their stay in England. The Delegation had also the advantage of attending from time to time the debate in the House of Commons, particularly during the days when the India Bill was considered.

As a result of the efforts of the Delegation several substantial modifications were introduced in the Burma section of the India Bill. Indians in Burma who are subjects of Indian States had been put on the same status as Indians from British India. The Chettiar banking interests in Burma had been given a seat in the Burma House of Representatives. The question of the right of entry to Indians in Burma would receive attention in the Instruments of Instructions to the Governor, as also matters relating to education and services. The provision regarding the professions had been rectified in the Bill. As regards Indian companies the Bill provided the same treatment as was proposed for Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The party left for Rangoon to-night.—A.P.

SHOULD REFORMS BE WORKED OR WRECKED?

Balukaka Kanitkar Exhorts To Follow Congress Decision

NASIK, May 21.

Last evening Mr. G. N. alias Balukaka Kanitkar delivered a lecture in the local Wasant Wyakhyan Mala, with Mr. Dadasaheb Gadre in the chair. Mr. Kanitkar subjected the new constitution, which is going to be imposed upon the nation against its will, to an exhaustive analysis and appealed Maharashtra to work wholeheartedly with the other provinces by following the course which the Congress might decide in future.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, while supporting the speaker, expressed the views of the younger generation in the Congress. He uttered a note of warning against the campaign recently started by "Kesari" of accepting offices in the new constitution and to work it with a view to bringing about the changes in the constitution which might be considered necessary while working it out. The Congress should accept the offices in the new constitution if it was convinced that the acceptance of offices might help India in successfully scrapping the constitution.

Concluding he said that he strongly believed that Maharashtra would never be misled by "Kesari" and would never fail to come forward to support the policy which the Congress might adopt with a view to wrecking the new constitution.

Case For Protection Of Indian Insurance Cos.

SETALVAD ON FOREIGN COMPETITION

Deplores Attitude Of Exchange Banks Towards Swadeshi Concerns

Delivering his presidential address, at the Annual Meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Bombay, on Thursday Mr. J. C. Setalvad said:—

I welcome into our midst two of our new colleagues, viz., the Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. Our total membership to-day is eleven, and barring one general Indian insurance company of Calcutta—who I hope will join our Association before long—all general indigenous insurance companies have become our members.

During the last 8 years, we have been able to create a great deal of interest in the minds of the general public in regard to insurance, and why our members should be patronised by the people of this country. I am glad to say that the response that we have received from our people has not been unsatisfactory. I say advisedly "not unsatisfactory," because I feel that there is such a large volume of general insurance business that is available in this country, controlled by our own people, which is still passing over indigenous insurance companies, but which ought to come to Indian companies. One could have understood the apathy of our industrialists in this respect a few years ago, for the reason that indigenous companies backed with substantial capital and run on modern methods were few and far between. But to my mind, there can be no excuse to-day for any Indian businessman and property-holder for preferring insurance companies other than Indian, because of the fact that we have a dozen Indian companies, which are in a position to underwrite and are capable of absorbing all the insurance business that is available in this country.

MEETING CLAIMS PROMPTLY.

During the last 15 years, lakhs of rupees in claims have been promptly met by our members, and, so far as I know, there has not been any adverse comment brought to our notice, that any of our members was either slow or not prompt in meeting their engagements. I can quote many instances, in which individual members of our Association have paid claims in lakhs on one risk, and in their day-to-day business they are meeting their engagements—however large the claims may be—as expeditiously as promptly, and as generously as insurance companies should do, when they are dealing with their clients. Even so far back as the year 1928, very heavy claims were made in respect of fire in Karachi, and over 27 lakhs of rupees were paid in claims by eight Indian insurance companies only. There is, therefore, the more reason, why our members should get, as a matter of right, all the available insurance business in this country, and I claim on behalf of our members that elementary right from the people of this country, who control insurance business, either as industrialists, landed properties, or merchants, to support our members. I emphasise this aspect, because I feel that all the support and patronage for Indian insurance companies has got to come from this country. Little or no support can be had from the Government, as is the case outside India where insurance business is well protected by the State in several ways.

INDUSTRIALISTS SUPPORT

I am glad that in the appeal I am making, we have also behind us the support of the leading industrialists of this City. At the last Conference of the Indian Insurance Companies, held at Bombay, we had the active cooperation of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Homi Mehta, Sir N. B. Saklatvala and several other important people of Bombay. All of them have emphasised the need on the part of the Indian people for supporting Indian companies, and have urged on the Government to introduce suitable legislation to protect Indian insurance business. Sir N. B. Saklatvala, who is the Head of the Tatas and Chairman of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., so far back as 1928, as the President of the First Conference of the Indian Insurance Companies, made an earnest appeal to the Government to introduce suitable legislation. He suggested that some form of protection to Indian companies should also be given. At the last Conference, held in Bombay on the 26th March 1935, Sir N. B. Saklatvala himself moved the principal resolution of the Conference from which I quote the following:—

"This Conference notes with regret that though a Draft Bill amending the present law was circulated by the Government as long ago as 1925, it has taken no further action in the matter, and it has consistently ignored the repeated demands of the Indian insurance companies, made at their First Conference in 1928, and thereafter through the Annual Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and later at their Second Conference in 1934, for a drastic revision of the present law with a view to eliminate unfair competition by aggressive non-Indian companies whose activities, if unchecked and unregulated, will seriously militate against the growth of indigenous concerns."

ABSOLUTE NEED OF PROTECTION.

For a backward country like India direct protection is absolutely necessary. Advanced countries, like America and Canada, where insurance is done in huge volumes, have very stringent regulations against foreign companies, both in the shape of demanding heavy initial deposits and making it compulsory to invest a large portion of the premia for the protection of policy-holders. No foreign company can enter America unless an initial deposit of dol. 5,00,000 is made, and all assets are kept in the hand of American Trustees. The demand in itself of such a large deposit acts as a deterrent on foreign companies entering the country and entering into unhealthy competition with local companies. To-day Indian insurance companies are confronted with the most serious competition from foreign insurance companies, and it is bound to retard the natural progress of these indigenous companies.

Many other forms of protection have been devised by Governments abroad. Taking the case of Japan, insurance has been so well safeguarded by the Japanese Government, particularly after the earthquake disaster of 1923, that it is well nigh impossible for any foreign insurance company to get any direct insurance in Japan. One can easily imagine the progress of Japanese companies in an atmosphere like the one I have mentioned above. I am informed further that there is a law in Japan, under which any foreign interests are found to be working against the progress of Japanese institutions their licences are withdrawn immediately.

WHAT FOREIGN COS. DO.

Foreign insurance companies because of the fact that they can enter the Indian market without any let or hindrance in order to get a footing, have been able to secure the co-operation of local firms by offering them high terms which have resulted in putting up the acquisition cost of Indian companies to an uneconomic level. Government cannot plead that they do not know the conditions of insurance abroad, nor can they say that they have no materials before them. The proceedings of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry are before them. The resolutions passed at all the Conference of Indian Insurance Companies are on their files. Memoranda submitted by Indian Insurance Companies' Associations are in their hands, and we, as insurance officials, are prepared to help the Government with further suggestions, if only they are prepared to get into the question without any further delay. From our point of view, our very future is being jeopardised, and I do not want Government to wake up only to find that the remedy was too late.

PEOPLE'S DUTY.

An appeal to Government must also be backed by patronage of the people. When all is said and done, it is the people who keep up and develop institutions, and I particularly make an earnest appeal to the insuring public of India to solidly support Indian insurance companies. I would draw the special attention of the Bombay Millowners' Association, some of whose members are still insuring their mills with non-Indian companies, and I request such members to support Indian insurance companies. If the Millowners claim that the textile industry of India is a National industry—on which ground they have obtained protection from the Government and claim patronage for the Indian consumer—it will not be asking too much from them if we in turn on behalf of the Indian insurance companies appeal for their support for Indian companies. I am grateful to all Indian Chambers of Commerce throughout the country for their interest in the progress of Indian insurance companies, and I would again urge on them that they should at every opportunity make special appeals to their members to support indigenous companies.

There is another matter, which I would like to bring to the attention of the public, viz., the attitude of the Exchange Banks in connection with the policies of Indian Companies. I could have understood this attitude in 1924 when Indian companies were only a few years in the field. But we have all been sufficiently long in this business, and in our day-to-day affairs many policies have been issued to banks and claims have been met. The heavy claims that we paid in 1928 with regard to Karachi fire were all policies assigned to banks, and thereafter there have been many occasions on which claims have been paid promptly by Indian companies to banks on policies assigned to them.

PLEA FOR EXTENSION OF FACILITIES.

In view of the above experience, I fail to see why they should not extend to us necessary facilities to develop further particularly when a large number of Indian Mercantile firms are their esteemed clients. If the Exchange Banks could point out any instance where they were dissatisfied with Indian companies, I can understand their attitude.

During the last 8 years that we have been in existence, we have tried our best to keep up both our agitation for support of our members and the interest in the progress of Indian insurance business. Our advent in the commercial field of India has been timely, and we can claim to have created a great deal of interest in our line. Our responsibility has only just begun, and much remains to be done. It is the united effort on our part that has been mainly responsible for the response that we have so far received, and it is in this joint effort that our future progress lies. I am glad that one of our colleagues, has already set the ball rolling by appealing to the Directors and officials of Indian insurance companies for finding out solutions for some of our difficulties. The appeal that he has made has met with encouraging response both from the Directors and officials.

I am grateful to you all for all your co-operation and support during the year under report and during the period I was your Chairman. I must also convey your thanks and mine to the Secretary for all that he has done for the Association.

Maharashtra Stands By Congress

RAJEN BABU'S TRIBUTE

Purses And Addresses Galore For Congress President

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, (By Mail.)

"Wherever I went, the villagers showered upon me their love and respect, that shows their deep loyalty to the Indian National Congress I thank them heartily." With these words at a public meeting in Panwel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President closed the first half of his tour in Maharashtra.

Rajen Babu began his Maharashtra tour on the 13th inst. when he left Belgaum for Sawantwadi, and finished it at Panwel (Kolaba Dist) on the 19th whence he went to Kalyan and left for Patna.

PURSES AND ADDRESSES.

During this one week he toured in four districts namely, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sholapur and Kolaba. He visited forty-five villages. Almost at every place he was presented with purses which aggregate to Rs. 9,000 nearly. The districts contributing as follows:—

Ratnagiri Rs. 2,402,-10-0; Satara Rs. 1,767-12-0; Sholapur Rs. 3,235; Kolaba Rs. 1,357. Besides Rs. 161 were presented in Kolaba district for Bengal detenus.

Addresses were showered like heaps of garlands and he was accorded right royal reception throughout.

In spite of a heavy programme and a motor run of about 150 miles per day, Rajen Babu went through all the programme well enough and showed a little improvement in his health. The Congress President was taken to far off villages both on the plains and in the Konkan forests, to acquaint him with the villagers as also to give the Maharashtra Kisans a rare opportunity of hearing the Congress-message from the lips of the Congress President himself. In his simple yet inspiring speeches Rajen Babu was found more at home with village audience than elsewhere.

BENEFITS OF FOUR.

The first of the tour enhanced Congress work in Maharashtra inasmuch as it enthused the masses and encouraged the workers and most of all helped to take away a sort of dull spell from over the public mind. As Babuji himself expressed he found enthusiasm which awaits organisation.

Babuji was accompanied in his tour by Acharya Kriplalani, Secretary, A.I.C.C., Shankarrao Deo, President, M.P.C.C. and Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary, M.P.C.C.

The second part of the tour begins on the 3rd of June and continues till 11th June covering the remaining seven districts.

DETENU DAY AT KALPI

(From A Correspondent).

KALPI (U. P.), May 20.

Under the auspices of District Congress Socialist Party the Detenu Day was observed here yesterday. A procession paraded through the chief market of the town begging help from shop to shop for the suffering children of the Bengal detenus.

A public meeting under the presidentship of Comrade Ramji Das Tiwari was held wherein a resolution was passed condemning the policy of imprisoning more than 2,000 detenus without trial.

The executive committee of Jalaun District Kisan Sangh decided to hold a District Peasant Conference under the presidentship of Swami Sampurnanand, who has consented to preside. The local Socialists have started touring villages for organising Kisan Sabhas in every village and carrying on propaganda to make the Conference a success.

Hindi Vidyarthi Sampradaya, an institution of Bundelkhand Hindi students, has received books worth Rs. 125 from Mr. Brijmohan Varma, joint editor of "Vishal Bharat" for its library.

WANTED CHANGE IN TREATMENT

Rajabhoj On Govt. Communique On Facilities To Harijans

BOMBAY, May 23.

In the course of a statement Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes League, draws attenton to the continued public neglect of government measures and leaders' advice regarding the removal of disabilities under which the Harijans are suffering.

Mr. Rajabhoj refers gratefully to the recently published communique of the Bombay Government regarding the removal of untouchability in the use of public wells and places, Government and semi-Government offices etc. and the encouraging spirit in which some of the papers have commented on it. But, he adds, in these days of social upheaval such resolutions are taken as a matter of course and little importance is attached to them.

UNTOUCHABILITY IN SECRETARIAT.

He refers to Dr. Paranjpye's press-note of over a decade ago and says that still the Harijan boys and girls sit in the same corner of the village school as before. The same kind of thing is to be seen in offices and dispensaries where Harijans have to be wait for all others to be served before they get their turn. He goes on to point out that even educated Harijan youths are meted out the same sort of treatment and narrated an incident in which a Harijan graduate in the Secretariat was refused tea in a cup by a Bhat because, so the latter explained, other members of the staff had threatened the Bhat with boycott in case he offered the Harijan tea in a cup. When such be the condition in the heart of the centre of the Government, the state of affairs elsewhere can be imagined.

In this connection, he emphasises that the Backward Class Officer of the Presidency is the fit authority to suggest a remedy and offers to place the services of Harijan leaders at his disposal.—A.P.

DETENU DAY AT BHUSAVAL

BHUSAVAL, (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the Bhusaval Congress Committee and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union Bhusaval, the Detenu day was celebrated on the 19th instant near Vithal Mandir, when the well-known Congress leader Mr. Apnasaib Dastane was in the chair.

The Chairman in his speech explained the importance of the day and described the condition of the detenus by quoting facts and figures.

Com. V. V. Phatak and Mr. Lele also spoke.

The Chairman in his concluding address appealed the public to strengthen the Congress organisation and to respond to the Purse Fund of the Congress President who is visiting this place on 10th June. He condemned the attitude of the elected members of the Bhusaval Municipality for rejecting an "address resloution" and approached the public to offer an address to the President and to make the procession a success.

MYSTERIOUS FINDS IN TANK

Human Skeletons Four Generations Old?

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), May 20.

Three human skeletons, lying side by side, were discovered while a tank was being dug in the village of Deobhog yesterday. The skeletons appear to be very old, and it is a mystery how they came to find their place in that particular spot.

The locality has all been inhabited by high class Hindus and the question of a burial, therefore, does not arise. It is also improbable that all three should have been buried in a single grave. From nquiries it is gathered that about four generations ago there was a tank in this place and that these three human beings might have been the victims of a drowning fatality, their bodies having remained untraced. —A.P.

UNITE AS WORLD COMMUNITY

SEND OFF TO SYED A. RAFIQUE

Lansbury's Advice To Indian Journalists Abroad

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON,
(By Air Mail).

"This is Jubilee time and it will be a very difficult problem to get a decent gathering" was the comment of a member of the executive of the Indian Journalists' Association Abroad when the subject for discussion at its recent meeting was the holding of a farewell party in honour of their colleague, Mr. Syed A. Rafique, who has represented with distinction the "Star of India", of Calcutta, in England during the past few years. However, the Executive decided to honour the young Indian journalist as the least that the Association could do to put on record the services that he had rendered to the Association and on Friday afternoon we were surprised to find the lounge of Veerswamy's India Restaurant in Swallow Lane, crowded with fellow journalists, representatives of Press from Britain, the Dominions, the Continent and of course, from India.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

It was a signal honour that the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury did to Mr. Rafique by presiding over the pleasant function and by his side were Lord and Lady Kinnoull, Sir Abdul Qadir, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, London representatives of the "Hindu" of Madras, the "Times", Lady Qadir and your own correspondent. While Mr. B. B. Ray Choudhuri kept himself busy attending to the guests of the afternoon, after having performed an uphill task in getting the gathering together within three days' notice, Mr. P. B. Seal of the Orient Press Service, requested Mr. Lansbury to take the presidential mallet. Mr. Seal emphasised the fact that his Association was still in an early stage.

GLARING MISTAKES.

"I frankly admit", said Mr. Seal, "it is in an infant stage, but I want to assure you that given the necessary co-operation the Association is determined to carry out its mission in this country," Mr. Seal complained that whilst the Indian Press had no bias in engaging British journalists to act as their London correspondents or even to work as editors in India, the British Press as a whole had never set any precedent before the profession by engaging the services of any competent Indian journalist on their staff. That was significant in view of the fact that the British Press from day to day was publishing gross inaccuracies not only about Indian life but even about the geographical position of that country, which the politicians from Westminster professed to make a "Dominion" at no distant date. For instance Mr. Seal quoted how in an important London paper Dacca was mentioned as a part of Chittagong and Sir Cowasji Jehangir was described in the news columns as the representative of the European Group in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

JOURNALISTS' T. U.

Mr. Lansbury introduced himself as a working journalist when he said that he knew that journalists all over the world had to do what called "donkey" work for their Editors. "I think it is only in order of things that you should be trying what this Association is trying to do," said Mr. Lansbury. He was glad that an association of Indian journalists was formed, even at such a late hour, in the history of Indian journalism, because only through such an effort they could successfully organise a Trade Union of their own. He was convinced that in that bold effort they needed the help and co-operation of all those who were present there and all the responsible editors in India for whose benefit the members of the London Association were toiling. Mr. Lansbury pointed out that the National Union of Journalists' Association of Great Britain was one of the strongest Unions in this country and exercised considerable influence regarding salaries and conditions of working journalists.

HUMOROUS INCIDENT RECALLED.

Mr. Lansbury amused the listeners by retailing his reminiscences as a working journalist and his reference to G. K. Chesterton and Hillaire Belloc on the one hand with those of what was known as men of inferior calibre, Gerald Gould and Harold Laski, on the other, in carrying on propaganda for and against the Suffragist Movement in Britain caused considerable laughter. "Chesterton wrote on anti-suffragist side, I wrote on the side of the suffragists," continued Mr. Lansbury, "and in the bargain people could not make out what the policy of the "Daily Herald," which published the stuff, was. I said it was a paper and not meant only for news. It was also meant for views, of different people."

WORLD COMMUNITY.

In Mr. Lansbury's opinion what the modern society wanted was that news served should be actual news without tending or twisting or colouring of any kind. Mr. Lansbury hoped that Indian journalists would not copy some of the bad traits of British or Continental Press although he was not sure if some of the Indian newspapers had not already copied them. He wanted the Indian Journalists' Association to say to the British journalists that they wanted to be part of them and "vice versa." In fact, Mr. Lansbury preached that the goal of the Indian journalists as well as all those who belonged to that profession should be to unite as a community of a Commonwealth and ultimately of the world.

"I want to see a Union of journalists of all classes, creeds, and of all countries." said Mr. Lansbury, "to give news of the world so that people who read it can judge for themselves whither the world is drifting. I believe the future of the world depends very much on the presentation of Asiatic countries, including Russia. You have got to be sure that you are not a great imperialist nation, get closer and closer relationship with the British Labour Movement to work and to build a new world. I live in a realistic world. I want to see British democracy and democracy of the world brought together especially democracy of Asia. We can only dream of it for the present but those who will lead the nations when we are gone will, I hope, find their dream of to-day materialised.

FUTURE ROLL.

It is true to-day reaction seems to triumph throughout the whole world, but it is just a little reaction. I do not believe India is going back, I firmly believe she is going forward and I want her to go forward in communion, in co-operation, in order to build up a new and better civilization. You, Indian journalists, have a big hand in that as the great world idea came from India I wish good luck to your Association and I wish you, Mr. Rafique, all the best in the career that you will take in India."

Incidentally, Mr. Lansbury stated that he reads Indian newspapers carefully, particularly the "Bombay Chronicle".

PROFESSION OF FREEMEN.

Sir Abdul Qadir in paying tribute to Mr. Rafique as a journalist stated that he started his life as an active journalist. He was glad that Mr. Rafique belonged to that profession which was of freemen, a profession that was responsible for encouraging expansion of free opinion. "When you return to India," appealed Sir Abdul, "try and promote friendly relations amongst different sections of the people and nations." Sir Abdul announced that knowing the condition of working Indian journalists in England he had taken a lead in founding a special Loan Fund for the Indian journalists to be utilised when they are in distress and he appealed to the fellow journalists present and through that meeting to the editors of newspapers in India to respond to the Loan Fund generously.

WORK FOR COMMUNITY.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala said he was present there in conformity with his policy of going where there were human beings. Secondly he attended every function where there was a call of Trade Union of whatever denomination. Referring to British journalism, Mr. Saklatvala declared that things were what the journalists had made them. "What we want is a good, sound and fearless journalist," added Mr. Saklatvala. "Who will write for principle and not for financial consideration. Journalism is a powerful weapon which can harm or can serve the community and I trust Mr. Syed Rafique when he returns to India will put before him the ideal of service." "Comrade Rafique," concluded Mr. Saklatvala, "we wish you good luck and success not so much for your sake but for our sake. Whenever you will try to serve for your sake, remember you will be a failure. Whenever you will try to serve the community, I have no doubt you will be the shining star of India. I hope you will not allow yourself to be guided by imperialist influences."

Lord Kinnoul hoped that the Indian Journalists' Association will strengthen its membership and would ultimately have tremendous effect on the future of India.

QUESTION OF MAINTENANCE

Mr. Syed Rafique in thanking the members of his profession for the honour they had done that afternoon, drove home the several handicaps suffered by Indian journalists in Britain. He was convinced that unless the editors of newspapers in India showed some consideration, legitimate and due, there was every tendency in every journalist to sacrifice his principle to earn his living. They were as human as other members of the community and he was pained to see in London a number of Indian journalists worrying about their first meal, and were making their bare existence to afford a cup of hot tea or coffee in the by-lanes of Fleet Street, the Street of Ink.

TRANSVAAL BAN ON ASIATICS

Bill For Two Years' Extension Passes Through Committee

DURBAN, (By Mail.)

The Bill to extend the protection given to coloured persons and Asiatics occupying proclaimed land until April 30, 1935, for another two years, until April 30, 1937, was reported with amendments.

The Bill also prevents Asiatics and coloured persons from owning proclaimed land by means of a limited liability company and clears up points of difficulty that have arisen during the period of transition.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, moved the second reading of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill. He explained that the Bill was limited in scope and, as far as most of its provisions were concerned it was transitional in duration. It would be found to be of a non-contentious character. One of the objects of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1932 which the Bill sought to amend was to clear up the position in regard to the occupation of proclaimed land by coloured persons and Asiatics. That Act, however, had not finally cleared up the position, and it was still necessary to follow up the work along certain lines. The 1932 Act had defined more closely and, in certain respects limited the legal rights of the occupation of proclaimed land by coloured persons.

INDIVIDUAL CASES.

When once that defination and limitation had taken place, however, it was still necessary to determine in individual cases specially how that law was to operate. It was quite clear that it was not enough to pass an Act laying down general principles. It was also necessary to institute machinery to indicate how those principles were to be applied in individual cases. Failing the existence of such machinery, it would certainly have been most unreasonable to interfere with the occupation of land by coloured persons at the time of the passing of the 1932 Act, and it had therefore, been laid down that coloured persons occupying proclaimed land might retain their occupation up to the end of April 1935.

The former Minister of the Interior, Dr. Malan, had instituted the required machinery by appointing the Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission, but, owing to the illness of members of the commission and other causes, the hope that the commission would have finished its work by the end of the present month had not been realised. The first two sections of the report were ready, but it was obvious that they could not publish the first two portions without the third. It would merely lead to confusion, and the Government accordingly proposed to wait for the third portion of the report and to publish the three portions together. They would not, however, wait for the fourth portion which would stand on its own and could be published later. It followed that they would not be ready to act by May 1 this year, and the Bill accordingly proposed to extend for a further two years the period of protection originally given up to April 30, 1935. By that time they would have cleared up the matter.

DIFFICULT POINTS.

In the second place the Bill dealt with certain points of difficulty that had arisen during the period of transition, owing to the make shift arrangement made in consequence of the terms of the Act of 1932 and sought to regularise the position existing at present in practice up to April 30, 1937.

Another purpose of the Bill was to close a loophole which had revealed itself in the 1932 Act, under which it appeared that the effect of the Act could be got over quite easily by an individual transferring his rights to a limited liability company.

Mr. R. H. Henderson (U.P., Hospital, asked why the period should be extended from 1935 to 1937 when the Asiatic Commission was at present at work and expected to report immediately.

The Minister of the Interior said that there was no doubt that they would be able to clear up the position in regard to Johannesburg in one year, but there was the question of the outside municipalities, and it was not certain how long the task would take the Commission, especially as the chairman of the Commission could no longer be spared from his work on the Natal Bench. They could not act immediately the report was published and, therefore, it was better to give a margin of two years. The Bill was read a second time went through committee, and was reported without amendments.

MYSORE WILL HAVE BALANCED BUDGET

MSORE, May 21.

The Government of Mysore hope to present a Balanced Budget for the new year. A meeting of the Executive Council considered the Estimates, which are expected to be ready by the end of this month.

All efforts are being made to keep down the expenditure as much as possible.—United Press.

"I do admire your white linens; they always look so clean and fresh. Do you send them to the dhobi?"
"Yes, but I always insist on their being washed with Sunlight Soap. Sunlight's extra soapiness gets clothes so beautifully clean."
A MONTH LATER
"I'm so glad I took your advice. My dhobi uses Sunlight Soap now, and all my things are shades whiter."
"And you'll find your linens last longer too, because Sunlight cleans so gently."

Now she has her washing done with Sunlight Soap

Sunlight's "extra soapiness" makes washing wonderfully successful. Sunlight's rich cleansing lather washes away the most stubborn grime *easily*, without the need for rubbing and beating. Clothes washed with Sunlight are washed cleaner—white things dazzling, washable colours brighter. Insist on Sunlight Soap for all your washing, and always have a packet in the home. It costs so little.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 12 POINTS

Rapid Rise In Cross Rates

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

Grains Quiet But Metals Firm

BOMBAY, May 23.

On Thursday cross-rates moved upward with a rapidity.

QUICK CHANGES IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton was colourless. There was no speculative support. Prices quickly declined at first but recovered later to some extent. There were quick changes in prices.

GOLD AND SILVER EASY.

London gold and silver both ruled easy.

GRAINS QUIET BUT METALS FIRM

Wheat and linseed were quiet. Metals were firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WEAKER

The London Stock Exchange was rather irregular. Giltedged Securites were weaker owing to the political situation in Britain and abroad.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1935.)

New York, May 23.

Previous closing	11.80
To-day's opening	11.75
Differenie	—.05
To-day's closing	11.68
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1935.)

Liverpool, May 23.

Previous closing	6.24
To-day's opening	6.25
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	6.20
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July|August Rs. 235

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 23.

Colourless operations characterised the New York cotton market, the predominant attitude of operators being one of caution in view of further developments from Washington. No important buying transactions took place during the course of the session and price movements were rather rapid in a downward trend.

Trading in October commenced at 11.75 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing. Later owing to the dormancy of real speculative support prices swiftly tumbled down to 11.67 thus registering a drop of 13 points. However at this level there was some better feeling and prices rose to 11.70 but reports from foreign markets were not encouraging and the price movement was undecided.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.68 with a decline of 12 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 23.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (12.04|12.04) 12.01|12.01
October (11.78|11.78) 11.75|11.75
December (11.79|11.79) 11.79|11.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 23.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.65) 6.61.
American July (6.52) 6.48
Egyptian May (8.15) 8.09
Egyptian July (8.12) 8.06

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 23.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 81-10, 81-10 and 82. Later on London advices the market declined to Rs. 81-8, 81-8 and 82-2 but business improved on reports that business was done in London above the fixing rate and closed at Rs. 81-12, 81-12 and 82-6 firm.

Gold opened easy at Rs. 35-2-6, 35-4 and 35-5. prices declined on banks selling and the rates were Rs. 34-14-6, 35 and 35-1 which was the lowest rate for the day. Later on steady London exchanges prices advanced and closed at Rs. 35-1, 35-3 and 35-4-6 steady.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 22

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels
May sellers 23/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
May sellers 23/10 1/2
South Australian parcels
May sellers 27/3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

London, May 23.

Previous closing	4.91-1|2
To-day's opening	4.93-1|2
To-day's closing	4.92-1|4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 23.

Previous closing	4.90-7|8
To-day's opening	4.92-3|8
To-day's closing	4.92-3|8
Difference	plus .01-1|2

FRANC RATE

London. May 23.

Previous closing	74.59
To-day's opening	74.81
To-day's closing	74.72
Difference	plus .13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 23.

London Exchanges opened firm with the sterling-dollar quoted at 4.92-3|8. Dealings in dollar were of one way traffic pending the outcome of the Senate's votes on the presidential veto of the Patman Bill and the rate gradually rose to 4.93-5|16.

The sterling-dollar cross-rate closed at 4.92-3|8.

Franc opened at 74.81 and gradually rose up to 74.93.

The sterling-franc cross-rate closed at 74.72.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 23.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	34-11|16d.	34-3|16d.
Spot	34-15|16d.	34-7|16d

LONDON GOLD

London, May 23.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-11½) £7-1-1|2

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 23.

3 months (5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.) 5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.
4 months (9|16 to 5|8 p.c.) 9|16 to 5|8 p.c.
6 months (5|8 to 11|16 p.c.) 5|8 to 11|16 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, May 23.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1|8) 1-6 1|8.
Paris on Bombay (5.62 1|8) 5.66
New York on Bombay (37.18) 37.12.
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-8 1|8) 1-8 7|32
London on Milan (59.59) 60.00
London on Kobe (1-2 3|32) 1-2 3|32.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 23.

Broach July|August moved between Rs. 236 and Rs. 235 at night. The rate at 10.15 p.m. was Rs. 206 with New cork futures about 8 points down.

LIQUIDATION IN WHEAT OVER

Bombay, May 23

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool office:—

Wheat: "Think liquidation over; good demand from millers. Have a favourable opinion of the market."

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 23.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 63-5|8, October 66 and December 67. The market was quiet with very little doing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 23.

Chicago wheat market opened quiet May at 0.89-1|4. Market was quiet and very little amount of business was transacted.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 23.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1|4 buyers, £229 3|4 sellers. Very steady) £231 3|4 buyers, £232 1|4 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£14 7|16 buyers. No sellers. Firm) unquoted.

Electrolytic Copper (37 to £37 3|4) £37 5|8 to £37 3|4

Glasgow (£70) £70.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3|4) 0-9 3|4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-2 3|4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1|2) 0-10 1|2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1|4) 1-11 1|4

JUTE.

Copper May|June (£20 3|8 sellers) £20 3|8 sellers.
Dunlop June (£22 1|2 sellers) £23
Lightning July (£20 1|2 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (6) 6 1|16 paid and value.
Forward (6 5|16) 6 5|16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 3|16 sellers) £12 3|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 11|16 sellers) £11 11|16 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£9 9|16 sellers) £9 1|2 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal (£15 1|4 sellers) £15 1|4 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed September	7	0	6

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association):

Bombay, May 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	7	0	3
Rates at 12 noon	7	0	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	0	3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	7	0	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7	0	6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7	0	6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7	0	6

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 23.

A moderate supply chiefly of Australians was sold well at firm rates. Sales concluded to-day.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-4 1|2) 0-5

Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-4 1|2) 1-3 1|2

Scored inferior to superior lower (0-8) 0-9

Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-11) 1-11

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 131 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 239 Liverpool July 6.52 Rs. 45 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1936 222/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.22 Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 239 New York July 12.04 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2
Bombay New York—
Broach A/M 1936 222/8 New York March 11.91 Rs. 46 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/:2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 23.

	cwts.
Wheat	27,348
Linseed	16,833
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	106
Poppyseed	105
Groundnuts	7,413
Castorseed	1,422
Rice	18,064
Myrabollams	1,333
Cottonseed	9,141
Gram	2,174
Joowar	1,450
Maize	74
Bajree	1,397
	tons.
Coal	2,408

Giltedged Securities Adversely Affected

SHARP ADVANCE IN CABLES AND WIRELESS ISSUES

Wall Street Quietly Firm

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 23

On the Stock Exchange the probability of large increase in the Government expenditure adversely affected giltedged securities whilst the higher in level aircrafts induced profit-taking but in other sections the undertone remained firm, the outstanding feature being a further sharp advance in cables wireless issues.

In foreign exchanges, sterling opened firm but was slightly easier on late dealings although the undertone was firm.

Three months French franc were quoted 157 centimes discount.

Wall Street opened quietly firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 22.

The 3 1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday May 15, £98 1|4.
Thursday, May 16, £99.
Friday, May 17, £98 1|2.
Monday May 20, £98
Tuesday, May 21, £98.
Wednesday, May 22, £98 1|2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 23.
3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds were weaker owing to the political situation both in Britain and abroad. Otherwise markets were generally rather irregular. Industrials in general were rather less doing but were firm.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£89 3|4) £89 3|8
3 1|2 per cent Government Loan (£108 7|8) £108 5|8
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£114 1|4) £114 1|4.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1|8) £118 1|8
3 1|2 per cent War Loans (£106 3|4) £106 5|8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1|2) £116 3|8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1|2) 27-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7|8) 4 7|8.
Hydro Electric (dol. 3 7|8) dol. 3 7|8
Musical Industries (27-9) 27-9
Primchin Johnson (42-7 1|2) 42-7 1|2.
Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0.
Imperial Chemical Ord. (8-6) 8-6.
Woolsworth New Ford (111-4 1|2) 111-4 1|2
Realisation 1930 (£84 1|2) £86
Dunlop Rubber (42-10 1|2) 42-10 1|2.
University Ordinary (29-0) 29-9
Ford Motors (32-7 1|2) 32-7 1|2
Cables and Wireless (6 1|4) 6 1|4.
British American Tobacco (125-0) 123-1 1|2
Camera A (£8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (138-9) 138-1 1|2
P & O S N Co. Dfd. (17-4 1|2) 17-4 1|2.
Distillers (93-6) 93-0
Bred and Dyers (7-3) 7-3.
British Celanese (11-0) 11-0
J & P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-9) 54-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-0) 5-6
Western Ltd. Ordinary (13-1 1|2) 13-1 1|2.
Inter. Nickels (29 1|4) 29 1|4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1|2) 5-7 1|2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1|2) £109 1|2.

BHOWNAGAR MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bhavnagar, May 23

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnut Oil Ready	6	2	0
Ashad delivery	6	4	3
Tejimandi	0	6	6
Tins gold:—46,000			
Groundnuts ready	3	4	3
May delivery	3	4	6
July delivery	3	5	6
Yarn Gold Mohar Jeth	106	12	0
Tejimandi	2	4	0
Java Sugar ready	4	13	9
Shipment May	4	2	9
Shipment June	4	2	9
Shipment July/September	4	4	0
Shipment Oct/Dec	4	4	6
Gold tons:—550			

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 23.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£89) £89 1|2
3 1|2 per cent Indian (£98) £98 1|2
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£113 1|2) £113 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent 1958|68 (£117) £117.
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1|2) £115 1|2
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1|2) £105 1|2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1|2) £111 1|2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-3
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-1 1|2) 33-1 1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14 1|2) £14 1|2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (23-0) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (31-3) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3.
Burma Corporation (10-1 1|2) 10-4 1|2
Rio Tintos (£18) £18 7|8
East Rand Proprietory (51-6) 51-6.
Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (46-3) 46-3
Anglo Dutch (59-4 1|2) 59-4 1|2
Burma Oil (76-10 1|2) 78-1 1|2
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1|2) 5-4 1|2
Shell Transport (70-7 1|2) 72-6
Royal Dutch (25 3|8) 26-3|8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49 1|4) £48 3|4
L M Ford (£17 5|8) £17 7|8
L N E R Defd. (£5 7|8) £5 7|8
Southern Dutch (£23 1|2) £23 1|2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1|2) £135 1|2.
London Board G Stock (£100 1|4) £100 1|4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (272-6) 272-6
Goddar New (216-3) 215-0
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub. Nigel (272-6) 272-6
Union Corporation (160-0) 160-0
Spring Mines Split Share (45-7 1|2) 46-10 1|2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 23.

General Motors (dol. 32 3|8) dol 32.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 17 3|8) dol. 17 3|4

U. S. Steel Common (dol. 34 1|4) dol. 34 7|8

U. S. Steel Preference (dol. 90) dol. 88 1|4

Corrugated sheets English	9	8	0
Corrugated Sheets Tata	9	6	0
Corrugated Sheets 24x2-3/4	9	4	0
Corrugated Sheets 11 feet	10	4	0
Corrugated Sheets 12 feet	10	1	0
Rice Nanii Mill	6	11	0
Mill Sugandhi	7	4	0
Sakar Dum	5	1	6
Sakar Pankhdi	5	0	9
Java Buru	5	0	6
Round Nails Bar	5	12	0
Round Nails Pata	5	8	0
Bailing heaps	7	6	0
Nails S S	13	14	0
Nails Chandtara	13	10	0
Girders	5	8	0

PROGRESS OF U. S. COTTON CROP

Ample Moisture In Texas

Bombay, May 23

Official Weekly Weather Report issued on Wednesday states that weather in the Eastern belt was generally favourable apart from damaging conditions and coolness in North Carolina but from the Mississippi valley to the West excessive rainfall with low temperatures has been decidedly unfavourable to the crop. In Texas moisture is ample and conditions fair. Progress of the crop in Oklahoma is fortnight behind hand and considerable damage is reported. Cotton in the Central Belt has been for the most part planted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Jutes ruled fairly steady throughout the day but business was on a moderate scale.

Coals were unchanged. Business was on a limited scale.

Teas.—The undertone continued steady.

The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature.

Government securities had a strong market.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities.—3 1/2 per cent New Loan 1941 101/2; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/7; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/7; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/8; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 117/4 small lot; 5 per cent U.P. Bonds 1944 112/4; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 103/4 small lot.

Banks.—Central 36/12; Imperial fully paid 1567; Reserve Bank 119/8.

Coals.—Amalgamated 24/8; Equitable 39/10; Hurriladih 18/12.

Jutes.—Adamjee ordy 17/8; Anglo-India 502; Barnagore 175 small lot; Ganges ordy 382 ex div; Howrah 57/7; Kamarhatty 577; Lansdowne 165 ex div; Nuddea 64 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Kumardhubi fireclay pref 145 small lot; Bengal Telephone ordy 19/2; Indian Iron and Steel 8/1; B. I. Corpn ordy 3/8; Do pref 140/8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 15; Sugars; Buland 11/12 small lots; Carew and Co., 20/8 small lot; Raza 146; Debentures; seven per cent Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Ry 103.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 17th day of May 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Notes held in the Banking Department	17,54,72,000
Notes in circulation	167,95,21,000
Total Notes issued	185,49,93,000
Total Liabilities	185,49,93,000

ASSETS.

	Rupees.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,15,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	48,62,95,000
Total of A.	93,05,08,000
B. Rupee Coin.	49,39,61,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities.	43,05,24,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	185,49,93,000

Ratio of Total A to Liabilities: 50.16 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 17th day of May, 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	14,80,84,000
(b) Banks	14,64,50,000
(c) Others	Nil
Bills Payable	1,38,000
Other Liabilities	35,01,000
Rupees	39,81,73,000

ASSETS.

	Rupees.
Notes	17,54,72,000
Rupee Coin	7,06,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,88,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	16,70,15,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	5,09,93,000
Other Assets	37,99,000
Rupees	39,81,73,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 22.

May	0.89 1/4—1/2c
July	0.89 3/4—1/2c
September	0.90 5/8—5/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 22.

May	61 7/8+1d
July	63 5/8+7/8d
October	65 7/8+7/8d
December	67 1/8+1d.

EARNINGS OF STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

SIMLA, May 23.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the period (10 days) ending 30th April 1935 (3rd period) amount to Rs. 258 lakhs, that is, Rs. 1 lakh more than the figures preceding period and Rs. 5 lakhs more than the actual for the corresponding period of previous year and Rs. 14 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period in 1933-1934. The total approximate gross earnings from 1st to 30th April, 1935, amount Rs. 7.69 crores or 5 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous years and 44 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Tanfield, Capt. R. R. Pottinger, (Agents: M M & Co.) from Rangoon via Coast Ports.

S.S. Birk, Capt. E. Ellingson, (Agents Scindia Steam N. Co. Ltd.) from Bassein via Coast Ports.

S.S. Ranee, Capt. C. E. Pratt, (Agents Turner Morrison & Co.) from Port Okha.

S.S. Akabahra, Capt. E. Knutsen, (Agents Turner Morrison & Co.) from Bangkok via Calicut.

S.S. Rahmani, Capt. H. Wheeler, (Agents Turner Morrison & Co.) from Jeddah via Karachi.

S.S. Thalata, Capt. A. Kjobe, (Agents Lionel Edward Ltd.) from Gothenburg via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Manju Maru, Capt. K. Miyakara, (Agents O S Kaisha), from Yokohama via Colombo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Badarpur, Capt. P. Sharman, (Agents Burmah Shell Oil Co. Ltd.) for Rangoon.

S.S. Ruiloa, Capt. E. Coleburn, (Agents M M & Co.) for Bhavnagar.

S.S. Narkunda, J. H. Briggs, (Agents M M & Co.) for Sydney via Colombo.

S.S. Vasna, Capt. J. Rowe, (Agents M M & Co.) for Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Mirzapore, Capt. W. Pocock, (Agents M M & Co.) for Kobe via Penang.

S.S. Rahmani, Capt. H. Wheeler, (Agents Turner Morrison & Co.) for Calcutta.

S.S. Rane, Capt. C. E. Pratt, (Agents Turner Morrison & Co.) for Rangoon via Baypore.

LOADING

Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Nenenfels for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. Varsova, for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Maloja for European Ports.

S.S. Tokushima Maru for China and Japan Ports.

S.S. Bangalore for China and Japan Ports.

S.S. Subedar in Bedi Bunder.

S.S. Celebes Maru for China and Japan Ports via Bushire.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th May 1935.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs.	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bill payable etc.	Rs.	24,36,12,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	3,90,15,000
	Rs.	30,64,27,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	4,98,84,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	5,42,61,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	81,41,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,36,59,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustts	Rs.	2,90,36,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills.		
Shares, Debentures, etc.	Rs.	15,15,46,000
	Rs.	30,64,27,000

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-5-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.11 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.9 degrees 0.7 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.1 degrees 1.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 5

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23-5-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.9 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 23

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market was dull and featureless to-day.

There was utter absence of any important buying or selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

It is now several weeks that prices are grinding around the present level and in the absence of any fresh development in America, there is less disposition to operate.

Broach J/A delivery opened at Rs. 238/4 and moved within a narrow range of annas two which indicates that the bazar is marking time.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. The local market was quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 252/4
Broach J/A. Rs. 237
New Broach AM. Rs. 221/12
Oomra May Rs. 216/12
Oomra July Rs. 215/12
New Oomra D/J. Rs. 198/4
Bengal May Rs. 146/8
Bengal July Rs. 143/8
New Bengal D/J. Rs. 137

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 23.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good.
M. G. Bengal—				
U P	159	154	150	147
Panjab	... 159	154	150	147
Rajputana	... 169	155	151	148
Oomra No. 3	227	224	221	217 ...
C P No. 1	244	241	238	234 ...
C. P. No 2	232	229	226	222 ...
Broach No. 2	... 263	259	255	250
Punjab-Ame	... 293	289	285	280
Surat	... 333	329	325	320
Rajpipla	... 333	329	325	320
Navsari	... 338	334	330	225

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 23.

T T Dumji
95 Damji Kalyanji Gondal 20 2 1/2
160 Motiram Vaghji Manabadar 225 1/2
85 Motiram Vaghji Yello 185
100 A Damodar Digras 224
150 Narshi Nagshi Shegaon 3 1/2 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Okola 10 on
100 Arjan Khimji Pulgaon 222 1/4
92 G G Kesha and Co. Indore 221
101 H. Bharmal Munihar old 125
350 Arjan Khimji Arvi 6 on
254 Narshi Nagshi Shegaon 220 1/2
50 Bhavan Harji Kotkaupra 145

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 23.

Bengal Superfine	... 166
Bengal Fine	... 158
Bengal F.G.	... 150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	... 158
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	... 150
Wardha-Hingt	... 241
Nagpur Savner	... 243
Pundhurna	... 228
Yeotmal	... 227
Arvi	... 226
Ellichpur	... 225
Berar	... 220/222
Khamgaon	... 222/224
Mulkapur	... 216/218
Khanesh	... 215/218
Jalna/Sailu	... 215/218
Burwah Sanavad	... 218/221
Broach Fine	... 256/258
Punjab/American	... 289
Punjab/American mix	... 369
Cambodia	... 374
Miraj/Sangli	... ...
Compta Good	... 284
Kampala	... 367
Busoga	... 365
Jinja	... 355

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	1,520	243,518
Central India	717	100,342
Barsi and Nagar	716	100,324
Hyderabad-Gaorani	671	43,027
Berar	3,859	381,012
Central Provinces	445	90,402
Total Oomras	7,928	958,625
Dholera	817	159,519
N.-W. Provinces	149	31,552
Rajputana	264	29,975
Sind-Punjab	1,544	293,843
Broach	1,756	129,701
Coompta and Dharwar	1,208	72,494
Westerns-Northerns	1,406	48,810
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,397	57,189
Persian		2,460
American	647	36,732
Egyptian and African	2,196	261,469
Comilla, Burman and other sorts	...	711
Total	19,312	2,102,824

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Septo. to 16th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,675	313,343
Japan and China	6,895	830,469
Coast Ports	210	23,066
Upcountry by Rail	...	188,715
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	38,742
Total	8,780	1,454,335

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 22-5-35	4239000	7304000
Receipts Yesterday 22-5-35	—	5000
Exports to date 22-5-35	4262000	6824000
Stock at Ports 17-5-35	1822000	2895000
Stock Interior Towns 17-5-35	343000	1384000
Stock at Liverpool 17-5-35	705000	1031000
Visible Supply 17-5-35	4496000	6411000
Quantity in sight 17-5-35	7676000	11500000
Quantity out of sight 17-5-35	8498000	11642000

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 23.

July	2.28+02
September	2.56+02
December	2.64+02
January	2.48+02

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, May 23

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying. The market opened at unchanged rates with July 12.04.

Favourable weather all over the Cotton Belt influenced heavy liquidation and President Roosevelt's warning to the nation although failed to influence any important selling, the market ruled quiet. It was rumoured that loans on the new American cotton crop will be given on a percentage basis of ruling prices and not at fixed rates as it was the case in the past two seasons. There was steady flow of liquidation and prices declined 16 points from the opening level and July was quoted 11.88 which was the lowest level for the day.

BETTER SUPPORT

In the afternoon session prices advanced on short covering and trade buying. There was some Government support and Japan was buying There was scarcity of contracts and prices advanced 18 points from the lowest level and July was quoted 12.06.

Thus the market closed unchanged to a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices registered an improvement of 5 points at 12.45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly steady and closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.50c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 12.06 plus 02 (3 p.m.)
Lowest 11.88 —16 (11-44 a.m.)
Liverpool July highest 6.53 plus 02 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.49—02 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. A Norden and Co., New York:—

Lessened demand pool stocks improved weather and weakened technical position may work lower.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:

Local selling also liquidation caused by better weather. Later on market advanced due to fixing price. Scarcity of contracts.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:—

Speculative selling order owing to the fact that weather continues favourable over entire belt. Persistent rumours that new crop loan will be percentage of market value instead of fixed Government pool.

Think consumption will increase. Purchases around present levels or on any further declines should be made.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

Weather: Between midnight and daylight, scattered showers Ft. Smith district (Arkansas). Temperatures abnormally low entire Belt.

New York: Market advanced on close due to buying by spot houses and Government support. Weekly weather: Cool otherwise favourable East; rain and cold decidedly unfavourable West.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Tone reactionary due to better weather outlook and rumours Washington may discontinue fixed price loans for next season.

Messrs. Bruel and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson. Liverpool:—

Cotton.—Think present prices high enough and would certainly sell conservatively on any advances.

Copper.—Large Bull account reaction due £34-7-6

Rubber.—Good factory buying actual firm: undertone looks moderately higher 6 3/16 1/4 6 5/16 3/8.

Wheat.—Liquidation pretty drastic, prices steadying; reaction due. 5/3 5/8

Silver.—Tendency upwards 37 3/4.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May. 22

July 1935	.. ..	12.04
October 1935	.. ..	11.80+03
December 1935	.. ..	11.84+03
January 1936	.. ..	11.88
March 1936	.. ..	11.91+01
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.45+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 22

May 1935	.. ..	11.95—03
July 1935	.. ..	11.98
October 1935	.. ..	11.7 —01
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.50

NEW YORK.

New York, May 22

New York, 10-55 a.m.—		
July 1935	.. ..	11.98
October 1935	.. ..	11.69
December 1935	.. ..	11.73
New York, Noon Call—		
July 1935	.. ..	11.88
October 1935	.. ..	11.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. May. 22.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	Nil
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May. 22

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1935	8.15
July 1935	8.12
October 1935	8.12
November 1935	8.12
January 1936	8.12
March 1936	8.11
May 1936	8.11
F. G. F. Spot	8.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, May 23

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one to two points on Wednesday. There was trade calling of near months. Bombay and the Continent sold distant deliveries probably owing to more favourable weather. Later on prices declined in sympathy with weakness in New York cotton prices and also on East India House selling July. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a net decline of 2 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.98d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close May was quoted 6.06, July 6.04 and October 6.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was comparatively steady with a limited enquiry. Sakels futures closed one point up and Uppers futures declined one to four points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was fairly good enquiry in the Alexandria market. Sakels futures improved 3 to 14 points and Ashmouni futures advanced one to four points.

DRIFTING MARKET

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

After drifting aimlessly downwards, the market recovered towards the close on some Japanese buying.

Favourable weather and reduced spot demand were offset by prospect of the Bonus Bill. President Roosevelt addressed both the Houses on the gravity of the passage of this highly inflationary Bill, which he believed, will jeopardise the National finance and credit. Later reports, however, state that the House of Representatives have over-ridden the President's veto and now hopes are held out that the Senate may sustain it.

With such unorthodox economic juggery it is difficult to reason out the effect it will have on commodities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
May 1935 ..	..	6.61—01
June 1935 ..	..	6.54—01
July 1935 ..	.. 3.53	6.49—02
August 1935	..	6.38—03
September 1935	..	6.30—03
October 1935	.. 6.28	6.24—04
November 1935	..	6.20—05
December 1935	..	6.20—05
January 1936	..	6.20—05
February 1936	..	6.20—05
March 1936	..	6.20—05
April 1936	..	6.19—05
May 1936 ..	..	6.19—05
Middling Spot	..	6.98+04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..
Fine (Good Staple) ..	..
Superfine (Good Staple)	..
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 Staple) ..	..
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	..
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..
BENGAL.—	
Good	..
Fully Good	..
Fine	..
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	.. ..
Fine	..
Superfine	..

Unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 22

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	70 Nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	89-1/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ..	89-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1961	108-7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	116-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	124
National Bank of India ..	43-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/4

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/7; Closing at 5-30 p.m. Rs. 33/7

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 36; Lowest Rs. 35/8/6; Closing at 5 p.m. Rs. 35/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 43/6; Closing at 5 p.m. Rs. 43/4

Groundnut Seeds August Opening Rs. 45/4/6; Highest Rs. 45/5; Lowest Rs. 44/12/6; Closing at 5 p.m. Rs. 44/13

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/14/6; Closing at 5 p.m. Rs. 24/10

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/14; Highest Rs. 25/15; Closing at 5 p.m. Rs. 25/9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 22

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt
Unchanged.
C and F Bombay per cwt
Unchanged.
C and F Karachi per cwt
Unchanged.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair.
CENTRAL:—Generally fair.
WEST:—Partly cloudy. Local showers in the extreme North.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, May 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	3
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	53
Consolidated Gas	22
Western Union Telg	30 3/4
Radio Corporation	6
New York Central	16 1/4
Erie R R	8
Great North Pfd	14
Distillers Seagram	17
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	34 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	29
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	59
International Harvestor	44
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	32
St. Oil of N J	50
Socony	15 1/4
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	20 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	345
Celanese Corp of Amr	24
Du Pont de Nemours	101

Total business 1 1/4 million.
Market acting fairly well. Bonus may be decided to-morrow.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 22

Broach A/M opening 252 1/2; highest 254 1/2; lowest 252 1/2; closing 253 3/4

Broach J/A opening 238 1/2; highest 240; lowest 238 1/2; closing 239 1/4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 221 1/2; highest 223; lowest 221 1/2; closing 222 3/4

Oomra May opening 218 1/2; highest 218 3/4; lowest 218 1/2; closing 218 1/2

Oomra July opening 216 1/4; highest 217 1/4; lowest 216 1/4; closing 217 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 199 1/2; highest 199 1/2; lowest 198 1/2; closing 198 1/2

Bengal May opening 148 1/2; highest 149 1/4; lowest 148 1/2; closing 149

Bengal July opening 145 1/4; highest 146 1/4; lowest 145 1/4; closing 145 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 139 1/2; highest 140; lowest 139 1/4; closing 139 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 9 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 34 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 7 3/4

LINSEED OIL

London May 22

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. June sellers 21/3

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. June/August sellers 21/4-1/2,

RUBBER

London, May. 22

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6 sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, May 22

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Quality) 9-7/8

SEEDS.

London, May 22.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton May sellers £9/11/3.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £11/13/9.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £12/3/9.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers £13/3/9.

Castorseed. Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F. ton. May/June sellers £12/5/0.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 22

U. T. London on.—	
Berlin	.. 12.21
Amsterdam	.. 7.27-1/4
Brussels	.. 29.06
Madrid	.. 35.96
Milan	.. 59.65
Berne	.. 15.20
Paris	.. 74.69
Prague	.. 117.87
U. T. London on New York Closing rate ..	.. 4.90-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. May 22

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchaged,

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged,

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON METALS.

London May 22.

	£
Copper Brazers	.. 47-1/4
Yellow Metal	.. 39-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	15 1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	.. 228-1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 23

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 May July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/4
Banks selling T T 270 1/4
Banks buying T T 267 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 5/8 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 165 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 113 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 1/2 22nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/4 23rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 23rd instant
Java/London 7.25 23rd instant
London/Paris 74.59 22nd instant
London/Belgium 29.05 22nd instant
London/Switzerland 15.20 22nd instant
London/Italy 59.65 22nd instant
London/Berlin 12.21 22nd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 22nd instant
London/New York 4.90 7/8 22nd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/4 22nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.
Gold £7-1-5 21st instant £7-1-11 1/2 22nd instant
Silver London Ready 33 3/4 21st instant 34 11/16 22nd instant
Silver London Forward 33 15/16 21st instant 34 15/16 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 75 1/2 21st instant 76 1/2 22nd instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 21st instant 9/16 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 21st instant 5/8 per cent 22nd instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Firm

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 23

The local silver market was quiet to-day under scattered selling. There was some tired liquidation as America is not eager of buyer of silver at present awaiting further developments. The market looks like moving irregularly and there being accumulation of weak interest, it will be advisable to buy only in weak markets. Yesterday London silver market recorded a rise of one penny on speculative buying but later some business was done 1/16d. under fixed prices. The gold market was quiet to-day with scattered selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	81 8 0
1st settlement	81 8 0
2nd settlement	82 4 0
Ready gold	35 0 0
1st settlement	35 0 6
2nd settlement	35 1 0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, May 22.

May	76.65+90
July	77.30+90
Sept.	77.70+30

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 22.

Spot Silver prices were raised to-day by 1-1/4 cents to 76-1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 22

Market small offering
Spot 34 11/16
Forward 34 15/16

GOLD

London, May 22

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7/1/11 1/2

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.

LONDON MARKET.

Bombay, May 23.

Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £33-18-9
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £34
Standard Copper 3 months £34-7-6
Electrolytic Copper £37-15-0

NEW YORK MARKET

Blue Eagle 9.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Y. M. Sheets 4x4x21 at Rs. 33-4-0; 28/112 lbs Sheets at Rs. 32/4
Copper Sheets 4x4x21/112 at Rs. 37-10-0
Tone:—Very Steady.
Copper Asho Rs. 39-8-0
Y. M. Asho Rs. 34 (nominal).

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Final Official Figures

Season	Area in Cultivation July 1 (000's acres)	Area Picked (000's acres)	Yield per acre (pounds)	Production (000's bales) (500 lb.)
1934	27,583	26,987	170.9	9,636
1933	40,352	29,978	208.5	13,047
1932	36,512	35,939	178.3	12,901
1931	39,109	38,705	211.5	17,095

Good Enquiry For Electric Shares

Bellapurs Steadily Look Up

STEEL SHARES FIRMING UP

BOMBAY, May 23.

The local Share Bazar was fairly active to-day with improved demand. There was increased enquiry for Electric shares and both Andhra and Powers looked up. There is a good prospective enquiry and these are steadily improving with prospects of further rise.

Rise in Java Sugar has again attracted buyers in Bellapur shares. Several operators who have long interest in the forward market, are likely to take up delivery on a large scale.

Tata Steel shares were fairly steady to-day. During the early part of the session there was some nervous liquidation which depressed prices of Dfd. shares to Rs. 701 but at this level there was good enquiry which resulted in rise.

Mill shares were quiet but steady with a limited business. Cement shares were steady with moderate enquiry. Budly differences were moderate.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, May 23

100	Ahm. Advan cc	301 4
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	863 12
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	277 8
100	Central India	322 8
100	Colaba	138 12
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	380 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	118 2
100	Gokak	196 4
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	70 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	200 0
250	Laxmi	685 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1000 0
250	Model	46 4
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	153 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	317 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 23

Century 277 276 277
Bombay Dyeing 861 862 861 863/12
Kohinoor 201 200
Central India 322 324 321 322
New Great 152 150 153/12
Simplex 80 79/6
Swadeshi 198 200 198 200
Bundi 47 46/12 46/14 47
I Cement 452 451 453 455 452 456 455 453/12
Punjab 27/12 28 27/10 28/2 28 27/14
Shahabad 525 520 530 528 530 526 527 526/4
Andhra 1725 1735 1730 1732 1725 1735
Tata Hydro 181 180
Tata Power 1610 1607 1615 1612 1610 1617 1622/8
T Steel Defd 710 702 706 705 712 715
T Steel Ord 146/8 146 147/8 148
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 172 172/8 171/12
Bellapur 311 315 312 325 323 324/6
B Steam 288 292/8
B Burma 341 337 340 341/4

25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	79 6
100	Swadeshi	200 0
100	Swan	83 2
25	Tata	11 0
500	Vishnu	1425 0
1000	Western	900 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	100 0
25-50	Central	37 12
500	Imperial	1563 12
125-500	Im. Cont.	391 4
50-100	India	119 8
5	Union	5 10
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	47 0
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	453 12
40	Katni Defd.	1440 0
100	Katni Ord.	426 4
75	Okha	240 10
10	Punjab	27 14
100	Shahabad	526 4
70	United	94 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 14
15-75	New India	43 0
200	Oriental	4425 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 12
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1735 0
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	158 2
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 2
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	195 0
200	Tata Hydro	180 5
1000	Tata Power	1622 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Pranij	855 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 4
100	C Province	91 4
100	Dhond Baramati	93 8
100	Gujarat	70 0
100	Mandra Bhon	95 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Siraigunge	93 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	30 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	715 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	167 8
50	Belapur Sugar	324 6
250	Bombay Steam	292 8
125	Bombay Burma	341 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, May 23

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/10

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 D B L 101/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1943 106/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 100/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at 95/2 and improved towards the close to 95/10 undertone was firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 23

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £89 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 1/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £108 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 7/8

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

Bombay, May 23.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.—A. P.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 17th May the Resolution to reduce the capital from Rs. 20,00,00,000 to Rs 18,00,00,000, returning to the shareholders one rupee per share in respect of all issued shares, which was passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at a Meeting held on the 2nd May, was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 23.

Ready Javas Rs 13-15-6
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4-6
Shipment April Rs. 4-6-6
Shipment May Rs. 4-4-6
Shipment June Rs. 4-4-9
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 4-4-6
Shipment Oct-Dec. 4-4-9
Saraya Rs. 14-1
Harrinagar Rs. 14-0-6
Java Spot F4.06

15	Bombay Burma Contry	111 4
8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 9
50	Bombay Telephone	109 8
100	Indian Bleaching	126 4
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	505 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	11 1
30	Tata Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	19 12
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,340 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 12
5	p.c. Central India	503 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	
7	pc Katni 2nd	133 12
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	136 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1383 12
6	pc Tata Steel 1st	175 10
7-1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	171 12
5	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	135 8

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1935

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J4

Bengal Govt.'s War On Arms Smugglers

'VARSITY FOR ASSAM

Province-Wide Demand For Separate Alma Mater

NOWGONG, (Assam) May 23.

The All-Assam University Day was befittingly celebrated yesterday by the public of Nowgong. A huge procession with bands, elephants, and placards paraded through the principal streets of Nowgong in the afternoon. A mass meeting consisting of Assamese and Bengalese of Assam was held under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Nuraddin Ahmed, Member of the Legislative Council.

In an inspiring speech he urged for the immediate establishment of a University to serve the higher needs of distinctive people.

ASSAM'S NEED.

Mr. Mahichandra Rao Bora, pleader, moved several resolutions including one emphasising the urgent necessity of establishing a university in Assam. Several persons supported his resolutions.

Mr. Bagalacharan Chowdhury gave lie direct to the mischievous move by some interested persons that the Bengalese in Assam did not desire Assam to have a university of her own.

Great enthusiasm prevails all over Nowgong. Reports of due observance of the University Day in all quarters are being received. The Bar Association of Nowgong also passed on May 21, a resolution unanimously supporting the establishment of a university in Assam without further delay.—United Press.

REGULATING PAYMENT OF WAGES

Select Committee Meets Next Monday

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly which was appointed at the last Delhi session to report on a Bill to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry is meeting on the 27th inst. The meeting is expected to last four or five days.

The following are the members of the Select Committee: Sir N. N. Sirkar, Law Member (Chairman); Sir Frank Noyce, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Mr. B. B. Varma, Mr. H. P. Mody, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya, Mr. J. A. Milligan, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. R. D. Dalal, Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr. A. G. Clow, Mr. S. K. Hosmani and Mr. P. R. Rau.—A. P.

Sir Osborne Smith In Bombay

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Sir Osborne Smith, Governor of Reserve Bank and Mr. J. B. Taylor, Deputy Governor, will leave Calcutta for Bombay on Sunday next.

After the meeting of the Reserve Bank at Bombay in the first week of June, Sir Osborne, it is understood, will sail for London and is expected to be away for three months.—United Press.

Casualties In Riot

LAHORE, May 22.

A serious riot resulting in the death of one person and serious injuries to two has been reported from a village in the jurisdiction of the Raiwind police station. It appears that an enmity existed between two parties of Sikhs. Armed with guns and other weapons, it is alleged, one of the parties appeared at the house of one of the other party and demanded the stoppage of music. From this a quarrel ensued and resulted in the aggressors attacking the other party and killing Budh Singh, a Sikh, and seriously injuring two other persons. The police rushed to the spot immediately.—A.P.

Syt. Bhulabhai Desai addressing a crowded gathering at Coonoor on All-India Deten us' Day.

SRI PRAKASH ON LEAD FROM MANGALORE

Appeals To Congress Leaders To Take Note Of New Currents Of Thought And Give Proper Lead To Country

The following is the farewell message of Shri Prakash to Karnatak on the termination of his tour in that province:—

"At the moment of leaving the great and beautiful Congress province of Karnataka, after having spent ten happy days in it, I should like to offer my heartiest thanks to all friends who have extended to me such a warm welcome everywhere, and for the hospitality, kindness and courtesy that have been showered upon me throughout my tour. The province did me the great honour of inviting me to preside over its Provincial Political Conference at Mangalore. It was particularly gratifying to me that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, was available to open the Conference and give it his blessings.

NEW CURRENTS OF THOUGHT

It is possible that some friends would feel that the Conference went beyond its limits in passing resolutions that may be regarded as beyond the mandates of the Congress. As we all know, the Provincial Conferences form no part of the official Congress Organisations and are only in the nature of platforms for provincial workers to assemble and compare notes in the light of their own experience. The resolutions are not mandatory at all; they are recommendations made to the parent body. There are important matters that are now exercising younger minds and which were subjects of some of these resolutions. I beg our leaders to ponder over the new currents of thought that have come in our politics and to give us a proper lead in them. No one need however have any anxiety at all about them. In a way, they should be welcomed as being the free expressions of ideas agitating the minds of younger and more enthusiastic workers who are going to shape the future of the country.

I may mention here that both in the Subjects Committee and the open Conference, every opportunity was given to different schools of thought for a full and a free discussion. Two resolutions were passed in the open conference after long debates which were carried on in the most friendly spirit. Friends also tried to meet each other's wishes as far as possible consistent with their principles, in private negotiations. I am personally very thankful to all who helped the conference by putting forward their differing points of view in clear language and without any rancour or bitterness.

CLOSE THE RANKS.

Before I close I should like to appeal to all workers to close up their ranks, to exercise the demon of mistrust from their midst, and to continue to work together for a common cause in the spirit of mutual confidence and mutual esteem. I shall also appeal to the people to strengthen the Congress Organisation and to join the Congress in their thousands and hundreds of thousands and make it a far greater force than it is, so that it may be enabled to lead us to freedom which is our goal.

RESTORE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Cuttack Ratepayers' Demand

CUTTACK, May 20.

At a crowded meeting of the ratepayers of Cuttack in the Town Hall last evening, with Mr. M. Subba Rao in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to urge the Government to restore the municipal administration to the ratepayers with effect from December 4, 1935, when the period of two years, for which the Government had provisionally superseded the municipality, would expire.—A.P.

Cyclone Havoc Blows Away Hundreds Of Houses

PATNITALA, May 23.

A severe cyclone passed over the locality at 5 p.m. last evening blowing away hundreds of houses and uprooting innumerable trees. No loss of life has yet been reported but several stray cases of slight injuries occurred.—United Press.

NAGPUR CONFIRMS OOTY REPORT

No Provincial Autonomy Till 1937

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 23.

The Ootacamund report that provincial autonomy will be introduced in January, 1937, is confirmed on enquiry in responsible quarters. The life of the local legislature has been extended till September next year only recently in view of the impending constitutional reforms and it is believed that fresh elections will take place in November, 1936.

It is pointed out that at least six months time must elapse for preliminary preparations after the India Bill has received the Royal assent before the elections can be held.

BAN ON ENTRY INTO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Hamid Khan has been ordered to leave Calcutta for a period of 25 years, under the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act. He is the 32nd man, so far deported and those deported include Anglo-Indians, Chinese, Bengalis and one W. Rankin who claimed to be a European.—A. P.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

Consideration Of Venue Of Congress Session

LUCKNOW, May 23.

A meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee will be held in Lucknow on June 2 and 3. Besides the question of the venue of the next session of the Congress, the meeting will consider among other items on the agenda the question of the resignation of Mrs. Kamala Nehru from the Provincial Congress Committee.

The council of the U. P. Provincial Congress will also meet here on June 1.

A meeting of the U. P. Congress Volunteer Board will also be held on June 2 to consider the draft rules for the organisation of the Congress volunteers in these provinces as well as the advisability of opening a camp for training inspectors.—United Press.

ENRAGED FATHER KILLS SON

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A report of how a quarrel between two step brothers enraged their father who, in a fit of rage, whipped out a wooden spade and mortally wounded one of them, has been received from Khalra, a police station in Lahore District.

It is stated that both the step brothers used to quarrel daily on trifling matters, and complaints used to be lodged by both of them with their father who had to hold "his court" and decide their dispute almost every day.

Yesterday both the brothers again quarrelled, and one of them complained to his father in the evening against his step brother. The father who was tired of receiving complaints daily picked up a wooden spade and gave a fatal blow with it on the head of the son against whom the report had been brought.

The injured boy was immediately removed to hospital where he succumbed to injuries. The police have taken the father into custody.—A.P.

"LOCKED UP IN TRUNK FOR TWO HOURS"

Girl's Allegations Against A Couple

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A statement that she was locked up in a steel trunk with the lid on and kept there for two hours was made by an 11-year-old Muslim girl in the court of the City Magistrate when a Muslim young man and his wife were placed on trial on a charge of kidnapping.

The girl described how (when her mother came there to make enquiries about her) the woman accused put her in a steel trunk in which two cushons had been placed and shut the lid. The girl was subjected to severe cross-examination by the defence counsel, but the girl stuck to every detail of her statement and said the lid was fully closed for two hours.—A.P.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru sailed for Europe on Thursday by the Italian Boat M. V. "Conte Rosso." She will be staying in Switzerland for a period of four years, by which time she hopes to regain her health.

Kamala Nehru Sails For Europe

Many Congressmen And Other Friends Say "Au Revoir" At Mole

BOMBAY, Thursday.

It was with heavy heart that her friends wished "Au Revoir" to Mrs. Kamala Nehru on her departure for Europe to-day.

A large number of Congressmen and other friends had gathered at the Mole and Dr. Atal, the sole philosopher and guide of the Party was made an emissary for conveying messages of cheer and good-will, since Mrs. Kamala Nehru was strictly confined to her cabin.

To avoid the crowd and the consequent strain she was taken in an invalid chair to her cabin nearly four hours earlier than the scheduled time for the sailing of the boat.

In spite of her continued ailment, the disarming smile was still there to acknowledge the greetings and good wishes of those present.

Bombay has always a fond attachment for the Nehru family for the services and sacrifices in the cause of the country. In the case of Srimati Kamala Nehru the feeling of attachment has been heightened because she is Jawaharlal's "Jawahar."

The absent Jawaharlal was the talk at the Mole and added a poignant touch to the farewell scene. The fact that no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi himself paid a special visit to Mrs. Kamala is an index of the popular esteem for the Nehrus. Though the absence of Jawaharlal was keenly felt, there was an expression of satisfaction in the fact that Miss Indira is accompanying her mother.

Prominent members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, including Messrs. K. F. Nariman and S. K. Patil were present with flowers and bouquets to bid "Bon Voyage" to his pilgrim of health.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party who was also present at the Mole boarded the steamer and visited Mrs. Kamala Nehru in her cabin. He wished her 'bon voyage' and speedy recovery.

A message was sent by them to Srimathi Kamala Nehru that the whole nation was anxiously expecting her speedy recovery and that she was carrying with her the nation's good-will.

M.B. "Conte Rosso" moved slowly on with her distinguished guest with a lengthening chain of good-will and affection.

Among others who sailed by the same boat were Mrs. S. K. Datta of Lahore with her party of women teachers and students on a tour of European countries, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Lady Setalvad, the Maharaja of Idar, and Mr. G. D. Birla.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS QUARREL

Sectionalism Threatens Ruin Of Body

LUCKNOW, May 22.

Mr. Ehsanur Rahman Kidwai, Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League in a rejoinder to the statement issued by Haji Muhammad Hussain of Allahabad who has called a meeting of the League, says that the Haji Saheb's statement is full of enigmas and inconsistencies and leaves an impression on the mind that he is determined to create schism in the ranks of the Muslim Leaguers of the province. Mr. Kidwai says:—

"The Haji Saheb has referred to some talks held in December last in which he alleges that leading Muslims of the province took part. We do not know where and when this talk took place and what authority they had to hold such talks.

"The central Muslim League for long remained divided into two sections, i.e. the Lahore and Delhi League, when recently through the intervention of Mr. Jinnah that unhappy division was put to an end and the two sections were amalgamated. Now it is apprehended that the laurels will go to Haji Muhammad Hussain to divide the provincial Muslim League into two sections, i.e. the Allahabad and the Lucknow sections. I think it my duty to request Haji Saheb once more to refrain from ruining whatever is still left of the glory of this institution."—United Press.

LUCKNOW FIRE INCIDENT

Inquiry Into Alleged Assault On Labour Leaders Refused

LUCKNOW, May 21.

In response to the demand of Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, M.L.A., for a public inquiry into the alleged assault on some Labour leaders by the Municipal Jamadars the Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board has refused a public inquiry on the plea that the Labour leaders have filed a complaint in the city court and the case is therefore sub-judice.

Mr. Saxena in a rejoinder to the chairman's letter, says that the Labour leaders have only filed a criminal complaint which is subjudice. He maintains that an inquiry committee can be and ought to be appointed by the board to inquire into the deplorable incidents with a view to prevent their recurrence.

The committee shall primarily be concerned to find whether all that could have been done was done by the Municipal Board officials to avoid such incidents and whether whatever was done by them was justified by the exigencies of the situation. How the fire did break out; whether the whole incident as has been alleged was premeditated or not? The committee will not be concerned to find as to who beat whom and who was the aggressor and who acted in self-defence.

Concluding he once more appeals to the board to appoint an inquiry committee to preserve the fair name of the Lucknow Municipal Board and hopes that the Board will give careful consideration to the scavengers' grievances and will redress them speedily.—United Press.

HIGH COURT ORDER ON PEOPLE'S BANK

Official Liquidator Takes Charge

LAHORE, May 23.

The Chief Justice of Lahore High Court appointed Mr. Bhagwati Shanker, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Official Liquidator, People's Bank of Northern India, which was directed to be wound up compulsorily yesterday. He has already taken charge of the bank and has been directed to deposit a security of Rs. 5,000 in Government Promissory notes for the due discharge of his duties. He is further authorised to open an account in the Imperial Bank to receive moneys and operate on this account. He has further been authorised to retain a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in hand for emergent expenses.

The directors and officers of the Company have been directed to give every information and render all assistance to the official liquidator and any dereliction of their duty in this connection shall render the defaulting directors and officers liable to punishment for contempt of orders of the High Court.

The District Judges of the places where the branches of the bank exist are directed to depute responsible officials to lock-up the doors of the bank and arrange safe custody of the bank office and its properties.—United Press.

Chittagong Ban On Detenu Day Meeting

CHITTAGONG, May 23.

According to the mandate of the President of the Indian National Congress, the Chittagong District Congress Committee arranged to hold public meetings in connection with the All-India Detenu Day. Before the meeting could be held the local authorities passed orders by beat of drums prohibiting any such meeting in the locality—United Press.

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